

FBIS

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LD061554 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1505 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, 6 Sep (TASS) -- In connection with the TASS statement concerning the U.S. Administration's intention to carry out testing of an ASAT antisatellite system against a real objective [realnaya tsel] in space used as a target [mishen], the White House and the State Department have issued identical statements which say that the U.S. Administration intends to continue preparations for its launch.

With the aim of justifying this decision, the statement asserts that the ending of the Soviet Union's unilateral pledge not to put antisatellite weapons into space in connection with this, is of "little importance" from a practical point of view since the USSR, allegedly, has an operational system which can carry out the tasks it is set. The statement stresses that the United States intends to carry out the test in order to "promote discussion" of the corresponding issues at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons.

The administration's decision to test the antisatellite weapon means, in essence, that the United States has not responded positively to the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on placing antisatellite weapons in outer space. And assertions that the Soviet Union was the first to carry out such a test run counter to the factual side of the matter, which boils down to this: As early as 1959, the United States first effected the interception of the Explorer-6 satellite using a missile launched from a B-47 bomber and it carried out research into the building of interceptor satellites (projects "Bambi" and "Saint") in the 1960's. In 1963-67, the United States deployed an antisatellite complex based on the Nike-Zeus antimissile missile on Kwajalein Atoll and in 1964-75 an experimental-combat antisatellite complex based on the Thor rockets was built on Johnston Island.

Thus, the United States, in declaring its intention to carry out the launch of an ASAT system, is in fact embarking on testing of a second generation of antisatellite systems. And Washington's statement that such tests create a stimulus for conducting serious negotiations on space issues in Geneva, are intended to divert public opinion from the factual side of the matter. For it is the United States which is actively preparing the militarization of outer space. That is the context in which the planned tests of the ASAT system should also be viewed.

LD071525 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1416 GMT 7 Sep 85

["IZVESTIYA: 'What ASAT Is Aimed at?'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Sep. (TASS) -- Washington is preparing for the Soviet-American summit meeting in a very peculiar way, writes IZVESTIYA's political observer Aleksandr Bovin today.

In August, a new nuclear explosion was carried out. Tests on the antisatellite system (ASAT) are planned for September. In both cases, the demonstrative nature of the American actions are stressed by the fact that they are being carried out against the backdrop of the Soviet Union's unilateral decisions to end tests of both nuclear and antisatellite weapons. And in both cases, the competent American authorities refer to the United States "lagging behind," the need to "catch up with" the USSR, to "straighten the balance," etc.

The United States' intensive efforts aimed at creating an antisatellite system should be seen against the background of unending attempts at gaining military-strategic superiority over the USSR. The purpose of antisatellite weapons is to guarantee the aggressor the possibility of surviving after inflicting a first strike.

To destroy others' satellites and preserve one's own -- that is the way the task is presented; and to preserve one's own means to considerably increase the accuracy and effectiveness of nuclear missile strikes and to maintain constant control over the nuclear potential. In other words, it means acquiring the capability, as American strategists suppose, of waging and "winning" not only "limited" but "protracted" nuclear war.

Here, the observer continues, we all confronted a curious characteristic of American military thinking: an overestimate of their own capabilities [vozmozhnosti] and underestimation of the "enemy's" capabilities. As a result of this, the American's calculus acquires an ephemeral character.

In general, ASAT is fully written into U.S. policy which is aimed at the creation of space strike systems of varying application -- that is, into a policy which makes our already none too comfortable world even more dangerous.

The Soviet Union, the article further states, actively struggles for another future. We proceed from the premise that provision for the safe operation of each state's satellites in current conditions serves as one of the elements of common military and strategic stability. We are prepared on a mutual basis not only not to test and not to create new antisatellite systems, but also to eliminate the already existing ones. By way of a good example, the Soviet Union announced in August 1983 a moratorium on all launching and testing of antisatellite weaponry. The moratorium will continue until such times as the other side refrains from similar activity. And, as TASS stated recently, if the United States carries out testing of the ASAT system, the USSR will consider itself free of its unilateral pledge.

In conclusion, writes Aleksandr Bovin, I would like to return to the thought with which I began the article. The United States is behaving very strangely in its preparation for the Geneva meeting. The impression is formed that both the nuclear explosions and the space experiments are not only tests of weapons but tests of our endurance, our long-suffering, and our good intentions. We have a lot of endurance and patience. The intentions, actually, are good. But I am afraid that the Americans' self-importance, their arrogance, their intoxication with their own strength could let them down badly.

TOLKUNOV ADDRESSES PARLIAMENTARIANS ON SPACE ARMS

LD062103 Moscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Ottawa, September 6 TASS -- It is necessary to struggle against war before it breaks out, and by joint efforts. Peace should be established by united, concerted and vigorous efforts of all nations, said Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group and chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He addressed the 74th conference of the Interparliamentary Union, in session here. Lev Tolkunov denounced Reagan's "star wars" programme and stressed that the Soviet Union suggests solving the problem radically, that is by banning and eliminating space arms.

In this connection of the speaker drew attention to the importance of the Soviet proposal "on international cooperation in peaceful exploration of outer space in conditions of its non-militarization", which was submitted to the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

SOVIET UNION READY TO RESUME TEST BAN TALKS

LD310045 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] The Soviet Union is ready to resume talks on the conclusion of a treaty that will ban the testing of nuclear weapons once and for all. Negotiations were interrupted through the fault of the United States. The daily PRAVDA underlines that this readiness is borne out by the Soviet Union's decision to halt all nuclear explosions. The Soviet moratorium has been enthusiastically welcomed throughout the world. But the United States has responded by staging another nuclear explosion in Nevada. More than that, the White House has announced that antisatellite weapons will soon be tested.

U.S. CRUISE MISSILE INCREASE IMPAIRS SECURITY

LD010221 Moscow in English to North American 2200 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] In the past 3 years 1,080 nuclear missiles have been deployed on American strategic B52 bombers. Another 420 such missiles are to be added shortly. Simultaneously, the United States Navy is being equipped with cruise missiles. Here is comment from Yevgeniy Nikitin:

Before the end of the year the number of United States warships carrying cruise missiles will have reached 80. Within the next few years the number will increase to 175. Land-based cruise missiles are being rapidly sited in a number of European NATO countries. The cruise missile production facilities are also being expanded steadily. Four plants have been built with the latest equipment. They include a new plant of the Boeing company in Kent, Washington. Another plant of the General Dynamics company has been reconstructed in San Diego, California. But even that is not enough for the Pentagon. Since 1983 development of advanced cruise missiles of a new generation is going ahead in the United States. The total output of cruise missiles for massive deployment in all the armed services has been fixed by the Pentagon at more than 12,000 units.

From the viewpoint, the United States attitude to talks with the USSR on this new type of weaponry is becoming quite clear. In the mid-1970's the United States rejected the Soviet proposals not to develop and not to manufacture cruise missiles. Later, the United States refused to ratify the SALT II treaty, and thus hampered action on a protocol to the treaty that provided on a temporary basis for limiting sea- and land-based cruise missiles with a range of more than 600 kilometers. Under the protocol the two countries pledged to consider later the issue of cruise missiles, with a view to its final solution.

As we see, the United States has approached the issue in a special way. It has started a program to manufacture large numbers of cruise missiles to equip its Armed Forces with. What are these weapons? They are cruise missiles. And why have they drawn such close attention of the military and policymakers? One of the designers of cruise missiles, Mr Siemer, said in an interview to the Italian newspaper PAESE SERA he's absolutely sure the cruise missile is certainly an offensive, first strike weapon. A weapon quite useless if it's not to be utilized for a sudden attack. Yes indeed, cruise missiles are a first strike weapon. But the weapon has another special feature: It's very difficult, even impossible, to detect it. For example, a cruise missile equipped with a nuclear warhead is very hard to tell from an ordinary missile. American specialists, who, together with policymakers, talk at length about their allegiance to the principle of firm control and verification, have tried to make the nuclear and conventional warheads quite identical. The negative stand on the Soviet proposals to stop development and deployment of cruise missiles, a stand taken by the American leaders as far as 10 years back, has meant as could be expected, a new round in the arms race. The Washington strategists have failed, and will fail again, to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union, but security around the world, including that of the United States itself, has been greatly impaired.

MOSCOW TV'S 7 SEP 'STUDIO 9' PROGRAM

OW071400 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0620 GMT 7 Sep 85

["Studio 9 Replies to Television Viewers" program, presented by Professor Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio, with Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] [Zorin] Hello, comrades. We are meeting with you in Studio 9 of the Ostankino Television Center at a very important and responsible time from the point of view of world politics. The particulars of the current political situation have been dealt with extensively and convincingly by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his answers to questions from TIME magazine, and the days that passed since the publication of this interview show that it has made a great impression in the world and aroused very great interest. This is shown by the reactions of all the world's leading press organs and in the reactions from world capitals. In their letters, our television viewers expressed their unanimous support for the political course being followed by our country's leadership. It has to be said that Studio 9 has received a great deal of mail. Many questions you have asked in your letters have accumulated lately. I think that answers to these questions are of common interest, and for this purpose have decided to devote our discussion today at Studio 9 to answering your questions. I have asked Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, to do this.

Geneva Meeting

I would like to begin our discussion today with the letter from Vasilii Petrovich Kuznetsov, an engineer in Leningrad, who writes: The Soviet Union has come out in the last few months with some important foreign policy proposals. Yet in connection with each of these proposals, U.S. leaders took negative positions. How can it be explained? How would you answer this question, Leonid Mitrofanovich?

[Zamyatin] When Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev met journalists of the U.S. magazine TIME, in that deep and frank analysis of Soviet-U.S. relations, he actually answered this question. Our relations with the United States have not only not improved but they have considerably worsened in the last few months despite the fact that an agreement had been reached that, within 3 months, a summit meeting will be held in Geneva between the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the U.S. President.

What is the matter? Why does this happen? I would say the following: In the United States there is a very powerful group in the upper echelons of the U.S. Government which actually does not want to allow this meeting to take place. They are mainly people who are in the government itself, in the U.S. Congress, and in the military-industrial complex now exerting tremendous influence on the Reagan administration. There are three groups: The first group thinks that there should be no summit meeting at all. It is formally led by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and his deputy, a certain Perle. Literally every day they come out with statements of an inciting character, distorting Soviet peace initiatives and insisting on a sharp increase in the arms race. It is Weinberger who said recently that there are and can be no agreements at all on the space program, and that the U.S. President will not give up his SDI, [Strategic Defense Initiative].

There is a second group that pays more attention to U.S. moods, I mean public opinion in the United States. And it occupies the following position: Yes, the talks have to be held, the talks must be held, but any agreement reached at them must be conditional -- that is what was said by McFarlane, the President's national security adviser -- and must be based on a study of the Soviet Union's behavior in various regions of the world and even on issues of not only foreign but domestic policy of the Soviet Union. In other words, this group -- and by the way, it is in charge of the

committee for organizing the summit meeting in Geneva -- includes McFarlane and a second aide, Regan, who have been appointed by the U.S. President as its leaders.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, is it possible to generally assess this position as an attempt to set certain preliminary conditions on the Soviet Union?

[Zamyatin] Of course, preliminary conditions are set that everything must depend on a change in the Soviet Union's policy. They consider that even minor progress at Geneva can be achieved only through Soviet concessions.

[Zorin] Now you have named two groups. What about the third?

[Zamyatin] The third group essentially reflects the sentiments of the second group. It mainly includes congressmen and representatives of big business linked to military industries. They are not entirely opposed to the meeting, but they consider that this meeting and its results must be reduced to a minimum for U.S. public opinion. In other words, they say that there can be a meeting, but only minimal results must be expected. They are even saying that this meeting must primarily deal with questions not relating to the essence of the problems but to questions of working out an agenda for future talks between the Soviet Union and the United States over, say, the next 10 years. This is how they want to delay the real necessity of constructive solutions that should be discussed and adopted at the summit.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, now in connection with this, it would be interesting to know how the White House, how the U.S. President, has reacted to the thoughts, the assessments, the analysis given by Mikhail Sergeyevich during his talk with the American journalists?

[Zamyatin] The President's point of view was outlined the other day by Mr Speakes, the White House press representative. He said that the President had acquainted himself with the replies made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, and that he welcomes the general secretary's statement that he is prepared to present serious proposals that will permit the improvement of relations.

Speakes reiterated that the President approaches the question of relations seriously, and told journalists that Reagan is ready to meet the Soviet Union halfway, in other words to proceed his half of the way toward the Soviet Union. All of this sounded generally positive as outlined by Speakes, but when journalists began questioning him about concrete Soviet initiatives, about concrete Soviet proposals, well, at this stage no positive shifts could be discerned in his replies.

Nuclear Weapons Tests

[Zorin] I understand. Leonid Mitrofanovich, another question posed by Novosibirsk students Veselov, Krylova, Fomin, and several others. In their letter they write as follows: It is clear to every sensible person that the Soviet decision to introduce a moratorium on underground nuclear weapons tests is based on goodwill and sets a good example. A refusal to follow this example must be detrimental to the Washington leaders in the eyes of the entire world. yet they are implementing this unpopular course. Why? Now this an interesting question. How would you answer it?

[Zamyatin] It is known that the Soviet Union recently made a proposal on a unilateral halt to any nuclear explosions. What does this mean? It means that a state has adopted an obligation not to carry out nuclear tests or any other underground nuclear explosions. This is a practical measure aimed at slowing down, at halting, the accumulation of nuclear weapons and their continuing improvement.

Indeed, the longer we go without nuclear weapons tests the faster the process -- which we call the weapons aging process -- will proceed. This means that the moratorium will create favorable conditions for achieving agreement both on ending nuclear tests as well as on promoting the ideas of liquidating nuclear weapons in general.

How did the United States respond to our proposal? It carried out an underground nuclear test. It was carried out on 17 August near Los Vegas at a depth of 300 meters. The power of the blast was about 20 kilotons. Why am I citing these figures? To show our television viewers, with this example, that the reasoning used by the United States, that it cannot accept the Soviet proposal because there are insufficient controls, means that would permit this agreement to be controlled.

[Zorin, interrupting] This reasoning is bankrupt insofar as we know exactly what it has done.

[Zamyatin] Because not only the Soviet Union but, for instance, Sweden, Finland, and the United States possess national means for detecting nuclear explosions. Therefore, a monitoring system does exist, so this is not the point.

[Zorin] A reliable system.

[Zamyatin] Now you ask: Why, after all, do they reject our proposals? Why do they not agree to these restrictive processes? Well, with underground nuclear explosions, it is apparently connected with the fact that the United States soon intends to continue conducting nuclear tests -- that is, to improve its nuclear weapons. And the measures being taken now include conducting research and practical work through underground tests for the excitation, nuclear excitation, of a chemical laser [khimicheskii lazer]. A chemical laser is needed precisely for one of the elements that will be deployed in orbit near the earth by Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. In other words, to answer briefly: They will continue tests, therefore improve their weapons, and therefore they do not want to halt the nuclear arms race.

[Zorin] And for the sake of this they are prepared to disregard the political losses that are connected with this line.

[Zamyatin] They are proceeding toward this.

'Star Wars'

[Zorin] Yes. Leonid Mitrofanovich, the authors of a number of letters ask us to discuss the so-called "star wars" program, or the SDI, as it is called in Washington, and assess it.

[Zamyatin] The U.S. President, who introduced his so-called SDI -- it is more correctly called the "star wars" program -- is implementing it with quite fanatical persistence, so to speak. He considers that the realization of this program will give the United States the opportunity to secure military superiority over the Soviet Union, which is the lifelong dream of American militarists.

What does the "star wars" program comprise? The goal of this program is the creation of an antimissile defense that would cover the entire territory of the United States. This is a goal in itself, just as all the work being done in the United States to achieve this is incompatible with the crucial provisions of the antimissile defense treaty that the United States concluded with us in 1972.

Look at the diagram that shows how the United States imagines the SDI. You see that the direction of the first strike is shown at the bottom. In other words, the United States is not reducing by even one its strategic nuclear missile weapons which must inflict the first strike on the Soviet Union. This arched diagram shows that the United States also wants to have a preemptive strike, which would inflict losses on the Soviet Union's defense system.

In other words, Reagan reasons that this is a defense initiative because it defends the United States from Soviet missiles. He does not say that U.S. military strategists, with the help of this SDI, want to inflict a preemptive strike on the Soviet Union. This, essentially, is the U.S. plan. Is it a defensive plan? No!

The process is now under way to create [sozdaniye] space strike arms and their elements, which are to be deployed on special satellites or platforms orbiting in space. In other words, everything is being done now to utilize new types of weapons, such as lasers, kinetic energy, chemical lasers, and a whole series of other new energies for military purposes, and to create increasingly more powerful weapons that are dangerous to peace.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, all that looks impressive; large expenditures and a large amount of work are involved, but serious scientists express great doubts about the effectiveness and the practical feasibility of this entire system. And in particular, a most prominent Soviet physicist and academician, Yevgeniy Pavlovich Velikhov, speaking here in our Studio 9, expressed serious doubts concerning this system's effectiveness -- that it is not at all as effective as they try to present it in Washington. And this point of view is shared by many specialists abroad and in particular in the United States.

[Zamyatin] I think that it is more obvious for Academician Velikhov. Concerning an assessment of the "star wars" program, I would like to refer to the statement Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev made to U.S. journalists. He said that we cannot take seriously the allegation that the SDI will ensure protection from nuclear attack and will thus lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. This is what Reagan says. In our view and, as I know, in the view of many U.S. specialists -- and this is confirmed by what you have just said -- this is an infeasible fantasy, an empty dream.

Even on a considerably more modest scale, in which specialists consider SDI feasible as an antimissile defense system with limited possibilities, it is still very dangerous. Mikhail Sergeyevich told U.S. journalists that this project will undoubtedly spur an arms race in all directions. And this means that the threat of war will grow.

[Zorin] The following question also arises: We are coming out with a demand to prevent the transfer of the arms race into space. And in reply we hear: What is the Soviet Union actually talking about! The arms race in space has long been an accomplished fact, so what the Soviet Union is offering is unrealistic. What could you say in this connection?

[Zamyatin] This is a completely incorrect assertion, from beginning to end. The Americans are moving toward the militarization of space on the basis of the creation of a new class of offensive space weapons. The statement to the effect that the militarization of space began with the launching of the first Soviet Sputnik...

[Zorin, interrupting] Yes, this is precisely what they allege.

[Zamyatin] Yes... is incorrect because the placement of satellites in space orbit does not mean that some kind of weapon has been deployed. In the direct sense satellites are not weapons; they carry out weather observations, observations in various scientific fields, and they also evaluate the possibility of a sudden missile attack on the state's territory. That is what they do. But the satellites do not carry weapons; they fire neither in space nor from space to earth, and therefore they are not weapons. And what are the Americans doing now? The Americans are now deploying in space, and I repeat, a new class of weapons, space strike weapons. So you see what the difference is!

[Zorin] Here is another question concerning what we are talking about which TV viewers ask in their letters. According to statements made by present administration leaders, the Americans intend to carry out tests in the not too distant future, which can be considered the beginning of the practical implementation of the militarization of space. I would like to ask you, Leonid Mitrofanovich, what will happen in this case to the moratorium which the Soviet Union has announced in this field.

[Zamyatin] Well, you see the Soviet Union, at the beginning of talks in Geneva on nuclear missile weapons and space weapons, offered to introduce a moratorium on the creation, including scientific research work; testing; and deployment of space strike weapons during the entire period of the talks in Geneva. The Soviet Union proposed a freeze of strategic and offensive weapons, a stop to deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe, and a corresponding stop to the implementation of our retaliatory measures during the period of these talks. We outlined this entire package to the Americans, and they failed to respond to it. Actually, I think that there is no progress at the Geneva talks because the Americans still refuse to discuss one of the main elements of these talks -- the nonmilitarization of space. And the agreement reached by the U.S. secretary of state and the USSR foreign minister in Geneva before the beginning of the talks stated that it is necessary to discuss in an inter-related way all three types of weapons which we have just mentioned in our discussion.

[Zorin] I understand. However, what will happen to our moratorium, after all?

[Zamyatin] Questions need to be discussed now, at the beginning. We hope there will be some sort of progress on these questions in Geneva. However, a moratorium does not mean that, if the United States uses the talks to accelerate research work in space, as they now call it... [changes thought]. But research work is not being done in the sphere of fundamental sciences or the sphere of research into new kinds of energy, but according to the task of the military-industrial complex with a quite definite goal.

Well, because there is no U.S. proposal on space does not mean that we will endlessly sit and wait and do nothing. We cannot be deceived on this question. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said this when he answered the question of a resident of Dnepropetrovsk about what Reagan's "star wars" involves. We have stated and do state that we will not give the Americans an opportunity to gain superiority over the Soviet Union, including in this sphere. We shall take adequate measures; we shall take adequate measures.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, can one consider what you have said as an answer to the television viewers who are quite understandably concerned and pose the question: Will the constructive steps, the unilateral moratorium that we have proclaimed harm the Soviet Union, our defense capability?

[Zamyatin] I already mentioned at the beginning that we, in introducing these proposals, believe that their acceptance by the United States would create progress along the path of gradually halting and limiting the arms race. But this does not mean that, if we announce a moratorium and the United States does not join it... [change thought] Take antisatellite weapons: In 1983 we announced a moratorium on putting antisatellite weapons into space. Moreover, we said at the time that this moratorium would operate for the entire period that other states, including the United States, refrain from putting any kinds of antisatellite weapons into space. At that time we proposed to the United States that we reciprocally and fully halt work on creating antisatellite weapons and abandon tests of the systems being developed, to ban new systems and to destroy, destroy existing ones.

The United States quite recently, during preparation for Geneva, announced that they would conduct tests, combat tests, at the end of September of an antimissile system based on an F-15 aircraft and a two-stage missile. The last stage will be directed at an American satellite. Moreover, this last stage has a homing warhead. So the United States is throwing out a challenge to us that it will conduct antimissile weapons tests. Appropriately, our decision should proceed from this, adequate to what the United States is doing. This is the answer to our television viewers who ask: Will our announcement of moratoriums on certain types of weapons harm the defense of the Soviet Union?

UN General Assembly

[Zorin] I understand, thank you. Now another group of questions. In a little over 2 weeks the 40th session of the UN General Assembly will begin in New York. One often hears accusations directed at this organization about its insufficient effectiveness. Leonid Mitrofanovich, what would you say in this connection on the eve of the UN General Assembly session?

[Zamyatin] I would say this: The 40th session of the UN General Assembly is a momentous event of great international significance. This session coincides with the 40th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations and with the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism.

The UN organization was created as an instrument of upholding peace, and we have always regarded it as this and regard it so now. We think that all states must follow and support the high principles that this organization has maintained, and which must create conditions for peace and security in the world. The representatives of these states speak and express the viewpoints of their peoples. And not only express, but the very process of voting shows -- say in the last session -- that 72 resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming majority of votes directed at strengthening peace, upholding peace, and halting the arms race -- that is, all that is connected with curbing the processes of confrontation in the world and the arms race. In this I see the great meaning of the activities of the United Nations.

Of course it does not adopt obligatory decisions, but it has an instrument that can be used for fulfilling one or another decision. This is the charter relating to the powers of the Security Council.

What are we taking to this session? Just a couple of words about this. We are taking a big new proposal on the development of space in terms of its nonmilitarization. Our initiative is calculated toward a prospective program and at uniting the efforts of all nations in the cause of the peaceful use of space and the application of space technology to satisfy the economic and social tasks of people. We are even proposing the creation of an international organization for the peaceful use of space. These are major proposals, but they can only be realized in terms of the nonmilitarization of space.

Western Europe-U.S. Ties

[Zorin] Thank you. Leonid Vetrofanovich, there are quite a lot of letters in our mail devoted to the problems of Western Europe. There are questions about various aspects of this problem. Today I would like to select a letter from a Kharkov physician, Comrade Smirnova, who writes: More and more often the press carries reports on differences between the United States and its Western European NATO partners. Washington is succeeding in getting Western European support for its important political actions. So, what presently dominates U.S.-Western European relations, discord or a desire for unity? That is the physician's question.

[Zamyatin] This is a very big question and it is hard to answer it briefly. I would like, however, to note two points: First of all, if we view relations between states in the capitalist world, then we must not forget the well-known Lenin formula, that two contradictory trends exist in the capitalist world: a disuniting, centrifugal one that leads to an exacerbation of contradictions; and a uniting, centripetal one that makes an alliance of all imperialists inevitable. This is Lenin's wise definition of the situation in the capitalist world, and it is completely applicable to the modern world situation.

The common character of strategic class aims remains, and from the point of view of ruling circles in the capitalist world, this question is, so to speak, a definite cementing basis of the entire community of leading capitalist countries. On the other hand, factors are operating which cannot fail to weaken [as heard] contradictions between the capitalist countries. I would consider the economic factor as the primary one in this category.

The United States, for instance, has attempted in recent years to solve its economic difficulties at the expense of its Western European allies. We have spoken many times at this table about the inflated exchange rate of the dollar, about the high interest rates that have led to an outflow of capital from the banks of Europe to U.S. banks. And this is what is interesting: You know that the state debt of the United States at present amounts to about \$2 trillion. In other words the 40th President of the United States had accumulated more debts than all 39 U.S. Presidents before him.

[Zorin] And which the next 10 presidents may not be able to pay off.

[Zamyatin] Probably. And now, if the question of a payoff arises, say a quick payoff, then 40 percent of this debt consists of debts to Western Europe. Can you imagine this? At the same time the United States wants to crush Europe, so to speak, as a competitor; it is opening markets for itself and closing markets for the European states. In other words, interimperialist contradictions are growing, and this factor cannot be escaped and this factor will grow.

Of course, recent years have taught the imperialist states to somehow find various levers that balance this process, and particularly through trans-Atlantic monopolies. But economic questions are not the only ones causing contradictions. I would say that the "star wars" program is far from enjoying applause in Western Europe. The leaders of West European countries understand that on the one hand the Americans want to create a brain drain from Western Europe to the United States to solve their problems, while on the other hand they want to attract private West European monopolies to finance these costly programs.

And finally, it is not clear where the deployment of these U.S. space weapons over Europe and over its own territory will lead. Europe may find itself in a zone of military activities and therefore many states oppose "star wars" plans while the United States exerts pressure, both economically and politically, on its allies to help solve this issue.

Soviet-Chinese Relations

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, a whole group of letters in Studio 9 mail is devoted to -- many of our television viewers are interested in and worried about it -- the question of the current state of Soviet-Chinese relations. I ask you to discuss this, if only briefly.

[Zamyatin] Today you are asking me questions, one more difficult than the other.

[Zorin] One more difficult than the other. What can one do?

[Zamyatin] Our position on the question of Soviet-Chinese relations has been expressed a number of times by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, such as in his address to the collective of the Dnepropetrovsk metallurgical plant. He said that time has shown both sides that neither side wins from alienation, and particularly from unfriendliness and suspicion, but that good-neighborly cooperation is quite possible and desirable.

On our part, we intend to actively advocate the fact that the negative period in Soviet-Chinese relations, which has given rise to many artificial features, be fully overcome.

What has been done recently? I must say that the trade talks between the Soviet Union and the PRC ended successfully. We signed a trade agreement with China. Moreover, this agreement, which covers up to 1990, envisages the expansion of reciprocal deliveries and is defined by a gradual yearly increase in trade volumes.

We have signed an agreement on the participation of the Soviet Union in reconstructing and building industrial establishments in the PRC. There is a whole series of other questions connected with the spheres of trade and economic cooperation that is gradually being resolved. You know that a delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress visited here, and soon a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet will visit China -- that is, parliamentary exchanges are beginning to increase. There are sporting exchanges, and a whole series of other questions which are gradually presenting us with an opportunity to raise our relations in the economic and scientific and technical spheres to a new and higher level.

It would be wrong, however, if I did not mention that we are holding political talks with the PRC -- the seventh round of these talks will soon begin in Beijing -- where we want and consider it necessary to discuss and lay a concrete juridical and political base in our relations with the PRC.

In particular, we have considered and do consider that we could sign bilateral documents that would set long-term foundations of mutual relations between the two countries and their basic political intensions.

Here I cannot say that seven rounds [as heard] of talks have brought us some satisfaction. At each round the Chinese representatives -- they now discuss this in the press and in their official addresses -- set preliminary conditions, the removal of the so-called three major obstacles. What does this mean? It means that the Chinese side, before beginning the discussion of the question of Soviet-Chinese relations, considers that these three major conditions, so to speak, which concern Soviet relations with Afghanistan, Soviet relations with Vietnam and Cambodia, and Soviet relations with Mongolia, need to be resolved and removed.

However, these are our relations with third countries, not with China. Suppose at the talks we started discussing China's relations with the United States, the FRG, or France. After all, we are not posing the question thus.

Therefore, the stage of political talks, on the basis of what I have just said, has not achieved rapid advancement. But we consider that there must be progress in this sphere sometime, that Soviet-Chinese relations must be the basis for talks.

Albanian Development

[Zorin] Here is another question. It has been asked by Novosibirsk student Vladimir Yegorov. He asks about Albania, and whether there are any changes in Albania's political course following that country's change in leadership.

[Zamyatin] Alia, the general secretary of the Albanian Workers Party, has made several public statements from which you can make definite conclusions concerning the policy of Albania's new leadership. No new trends have been noted so far in the political field. The same line about the responsibility of the two superpowers for worsening the world situation, equal responsibility of the United States and the USSR for the arms race, is being repeated. These are slogans which you know and which have been heard from the Albanian capital not only in the past but also now.

In the economic field, the country is now going through a definite stage of correcting defects and developing the country. The country has felt strong economic self-isolation from the entire world, and now Albanian representatives are trying to restore trade and economic relations with neighboring countries like Greece, Turkey, and Italy. It has now been announced that contacts are being made between France and Albania, also in the field of trade and economic relations.

As for relations with the Soviet Union, I would like to underline that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has said that we, the Soviet Union, are ready to proceed with normalizing relations with Albania as a socialist country. But so far, the Albanian leadership, in the field of Soviet-Albanian relations, keeps to the line outlined by the former leadership that unilaterally broke off Soviet-Albanian relations.

U.S.-Soviet Relations

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, I would like to close our discussion today with the following question. How would you now, at the end of summer and the beginning of autumn of 1985, in a most general way assess the international situation developing at present?

[Zamyatin] You know, I shall say the following, using again materials from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's talks with U.S. journalists. He said then that there are situations in which both sides lose, and these are nuclear war, the arms race, and international tension. And of course there are situations where both sides win, and these are peace, cooperation, equal security, and removal of fear of a nuclear catastrophe.

And now a stage has come when the United States and the Soviet Union really should try to come to an agreement. Preliminary agreement on the summit meeting is not yet agreement in substance. No. The talks must be conducted on specific problems, mainly problems connected with ensuring security in the world, and that means stopping the arms race, stopping attempts to militarize space. It is not by accident that Mikhail Sergeyevich said that if we do not come to an agreement on ending militarization of space, and preventing this, then we shall not come to an agreement on strategic weapons or other types of weapons. They are mutually related issues. And truly, how can you come to an agreement on, let us say, the reduction of strategic weapons, or Euro strategic weapons, when during this time the Americans will be dangling over us in space elements of new types of weapons, space strike weapons targeted at space and against the earth.

We understand the seriousness of our relations with the United States. We also understand that great differences in the approach to solving problems that exist between our countries. But history shows that even in the most tense moments -- and history bears witness to this -- there were opportunities for our two countries to come to an agreement on specific major issues. I could quote here a whole series of agreements that reduced tension between our countries. Naturally, in order to get ready for the new summit meeting, it is necessary that the United States not conduct hostile propaganda against the Soviet Union, so that the American people are not incited to feel hatred for the Soviet people. But see, we have already talked about this here, how many different campaigns have been conducted lately for just one purpose: that of poisoning the general situation and atmosphere in the process of improving relations. They used to invent all kinds of nonsense -- that we dust U.S. diplomats in Moscow with chemical powder. And when this sensation was pushed by the CIA to the U.S. television and propaganda market, it immediately drew attention, and this was the object of U.S. propagandists, away from our proposals for a moratorium on underground nuclear tests.

All the news media were occupied for several days with talks and discussions, showing various representatives who spoke on this subject. In actual fact, it is a bluff. And the Americans themselves admit that it was a bluff. I could quote a large number of U.S. sources which have realized this. It was especially realized in Western Europe that this is being done first of all as an attempt, with new vigor, to poison relations between the Soviet Union and the United States to create an unfavorable atmosphere for summit meeting preparations.

Several days ago I read about another absurdity of this sort. Some U.S. senator, apparently trying to win a laurel wreath, announced it is necessary to completely curtail trade between the USSR and the United States and to prohibit the sale of Soviet goods on American territory. Of which goods? Boxes with miniature paintings, carved chess sets, and so forth. In other words, items that represent our national Soviet arts, and are bought in the United States. So what has entered the senator's head? That all this is allegedly produced by the use of slave labor in the Soviet Union. You have to have an unrestrained imagination to invent such things, spread them throughout the entire U.S. propaganda machine, and poison relations between our two countries.

I think that it is worth ending our discussion today by drawing the attention of our television viewers to the words of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, who said that despite everything happening now in the United States, we think it is still possible to find points of contact, zones of common or parallel interests. There is a basis for this. Let us take, for example, statements that it is not possible to wage a nuclear war or to win victory in a nuclear war; or that the United States is not seeking military superiority. In a word, said Mikhail Sergeyevich, I count on honest and unbiased talks permeated with a desire to find a path away from the brink of the nuclear abyss; myths and stereotypes, which have become fairly tiresome, should not be discussed at the summit meeting but real problems, the real interests of our countries and other nations, our future and the future of the entire world community. This is the aim of our party and state at this very difficult time -- a tense international moment, maybe a turning point in relations between states.

[Zorin] Thank you very much, Leonid Mitrofanovich. Thank you comrade television viewers. Naturally we have been able to deal today with only a small number of the questions you have asked. Well, this is not our last meeting in Studio 9. Thank you. And until we meet here again for our program, thank you. All the best.

NONALIGNED FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE ENDS

LD090654 Moscow TASS in English 0631 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 9 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik

The results of the just-ended non-aligned foreign ministers' conference in Luanda convincingly confirm that active anti-imperialist orientation remains the chief political objective of the Non-Aligned Movement, currently drawing nearly 100 nations.

Throughout its work, bourgeois propaganda media sought to impose on the movement a doctrine of "intermediate orientation" aimed at preventing rapprochement between developing states and socialist countries. Similar aims are served by the concept of "equidistance" between the Non-Aligned Movement and the two world political systems -- capitalism and socialism, the concept widely publicised by Washington.

Enemies of genuine non-alignment claim that the "equidistance" concept reflects the striving by most developing nations towards independence. Undoubtedly, an overwhelming majority of these countries wish their movement to be an important independent political factor in the contemporary world scene, which is reflected in the work of the Luanda forum.

But this has nothing to do with "equidistance." The fact that non-alignment acts as an independent, anti-imperialist factor of world politics does not rule out but, on the contrary, provides for allied relations with other anti-imperialist forces, including the socialist community.

Can honest people remain "equidistant" from the war-mongers and fighters for a peaceful future of mankind? Is it in the interests of the non-aligned countries and their peoples not to see the difference between the two great powers, one of which is friendly towards the Non-Aligned Movement, while the other calls it "immoral."

Non-alignment means the states' refusal to join any bloc for military purposes. But it does not prohibit their joining alliances pursuing peaceful aims, in the interests of developing the states themselves. The treaties of peace, friendship and cooperation, concluded by the USSR with several non-aligned countries, including India, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Angola, Ethiopia and Mozambique, are classical examples of such alliances.

The imperialist West found itself in the dock at Luanda for its stance on key issues of our times, above all the elimination of the threat of world nuclear conflict, consolidation of peace and security, establishment of a new economic order, attitude to relations in southern Africa. Analysis of mainstream directions in the activity and top-priority tasks of the Non-Aligned Movement, made in Luanda, their correspondence with the basic principles of the USSR's foreign policy line reveal proximity or identity of views and goals of the Non-Aligned Movement and the socialist community. They attest to the availability of extensive possibilities on their further constructive interaction on cardinal problems of the time.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE IN OTTAWA ENDS

LD081416 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Ottawa, September 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Arte Melikyan reports:

The 74th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union has closed in the Canadian capital. It mirrored the growing concern of the MP's about the arms race and a worsening of the international situation. An overwhelming majority of the delegates to the conference stressed in their speeches the importance of the disarmament problem and the danger of the Reagan administration's plans to militarize outer space.

David Crouch, chairman of the British all-party parliamentary group, described the arms race as being "extremely dangerous." He called for the adoption of the speediest measures to curb it and stressed that the buildup of nuclear arsenals in the world has placed mankind on the brink of a catastrophe. The British MP expressed the hope that the upcoming meeting in Geneva between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, would end the deadlock in the field of disarmament.

A cut in arms and disarmament serve the best interests of all peoples. The funds thus released can be used for economic development. Hence it is necessary to take active measures in defence of peace, in support of the disarmament process, the TASS correspondent was told by Rabah Bitat, head of the delegation of Algerian MP's.

The conference adopted a resolution condemning the racist Pretoria regime. It says that it is precisely the policy of "constructive engagement" and support by some Western countries for the apartheid regime which is, in the final analysis, the cause of the sufferings of the Namibian and South African peoples.

MP's from almost one hundred countries of the world have expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and independence, and demanded an immediate end to the unlawful occupation of Namibia by the South African regime and the granting of independence to other peoples and territories, which are in semi-colonial or colonial dependence on the USA, Britain and some other countries.

The delegates to the conference declared against the unequal economic relations between the Western states and the developing countries, condemned the predatory policy of the international banks and transnational corporations vis-a-vis the "third world" countries and demanded a restructuring of the international economic relations on a just and equal basis.

Evaluating the results of the conference, Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman the USSR Parliamentary Group, told the TASS correspondent that the "conference has clearly shown the growing alarm of the MP's over the continuing aggravation of international tensions." "An overwhelming majority of the participants in the conference wished to rise above the differences and centre on what unites them. This is above all the realisation of the need for common efforts in the struggle for preventing nuclear war. One could feel the growing concern of the peoples of most of the countries of the world about the race of arms, above all nuclear arms. The Soviet initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race have met with approval."

CDU-CSU GROUP UNDERMINES FRG-POLISH RELATIONS

LD272139 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1638 GMT 27 Aug 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Pasko]

[Text] According to a PAP report from Bonn, representative Eduard Lintner of the CDU-CSU [Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union] has stated that the ruling majority in the Bundestag would not support the Social Democrats' resolution on the so-called German question, because its draft resolution discusses recognition of the eastern border. The report aroused a very negative reaction among the Polish public. Here's a report from our correspondent Yuriy Ulyanov:

[Ulyanov] Local political observers emphasize that the CDU-CSU position on the issue of the FRG's eastern border clearly contradicts the spirit and letter of the 1970 Polish-West German treaty which recognized the Polish border as lying along the Odra and Nysa Luzyczna rivers. The Christian Democrats once again have confirmed that they merely take account of the existing border but do not intend to recognize it as having international legal status. It has been 40 years since the Potsdam conference; in accordance with the decisions made at Potsdam Poland had its previous immemorial lands in the west and north of the country returned to it. During the intervening years, new towns and villages have grown up on them; mines, pits, and works have been built; and agricultural cooperatives have come into being where the new postwar Polish generations are working. But to the present day these lands worry the revanchists in West Germany. In Wroclaw I was shown a children's toy, a mosaic of a geographical map, sent from the FRG as so-called aid for Polish children. On the map Germany was shown as having the 1937 borders, as containing a considerable part of the territory of present-day Poland. In villages in the Opole Voivodship, I was given the standard letters written in Polish which had come from the FRG. They say, quote: All who live and work on these lands, which since 1945 have temporarily been under Polish Administration, should deal with the fact that they themselves or their sons or grandsons will in time have to return this land to us, without any form of compensation, unquote. Toys, letters, and various kinds of pamphlets and subversive literature are brought into Poland by certain so-called tourists from the FRG who do not use their time in this hospitable country for seeing the sights at all. They often establish contact with local opposition elements.

What do all these facts add up to? One aim alone is clear: To undermine normal relations between Poles and citizens of West Germany; to hinder state, political, and economic contacts between the FRG and Poland; to inflame the situation in Europe. In the final analysis, this latest CDU-CSU statement in the Bundestag on the nonrecognition of the FRG's eastern borders is also pursuing this end.

REAGAN REGRET FOR REMARKS ON S. AFRICA 'FEIGNED'

LD070900 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

President Reagan has had to publicly apologise for his assertions that racial segregation has been, ostensibly, eliminated in the Republic of South Africa. The U.S. President is known to have said that in one of his recent radio interviews. By such assertions he tried to illustrate his thesis that his administration's "constructive engagement" policy with regard to Pretoria is ostensibly working and that things are changing for the better in the Republic of South Africa. Reagan's pronouncements have given rise to such a storm of protests in the United States and around the world that literally on the next day the President's spokesman in point of fact had to disavow the statement of the head of the White House and to try to convince people that Reagan "did not mean that".

On Friday the President himself tried to justify himself. Under the hail of caustic questions fired at him during a press conference in the White House, he argued that he had ostensibly wanted to say something else in the radio interview. "I did not intend to say that. And I am sorry that I carelessly gave the impression that it (segregation) had all been eliminated", the President said.

However, the regret was obviously feigned. Having admitted at the press conference that segregation is "widespread" in the Republic of South Africa, the head of the administration ruled out the introduction of any changes to the bankrupt "constructive engagement" policy which is tantamount to complicity in the crimes of the regime of apartheid.

REAGAN INVESTIGATION OF TRADE PRACTICES NOTED

LD072105 Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 8 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan in his radio address has demanded that trading partners of the United States in Western Europe and Asia open up their markets for American commodities.

He ordered the beginning of "investigations of unfair trading practices" on the part of Japan, South Korea and Brazil. This procedure will enable him to introduce sanctions against these countries by, specifically, restricting the import of their goods.

The President's actions are due to profound concern felt by the American political and business communities over possible consequences of the current enormous trade deficit of the United States. It is approaching the record high of 150 billion dollars this year.

U.S. 'BITTER ATTACKS' ON SOVIET POLICY VIEWED

LD081213 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Commentary attributed to Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Soviet policy has recently come under more bitter attacks than ever before. The present campaign launched by Washington has been mounted just before a summit meeting in Geneva. The Soviet Union holds the most serious view of the summit.

It is trying to give utmost attention to the subjects to be discussed, foresee results, and build a political situation that should help make the discussion a success. For this purpose it has set a moratorium on underground nuclear explosions for instance.

What is happening in Washington in the meantime? Prominent officials of the Republican administration have chosen the present moment to make moves whose purpose cannot be qualified other than as an attempt to damage the situation as much as possible. They have announced forthcoming tests of antisatellite weapons and carried out an underground nuclear test in Nevada. Can this be called goodwill? And what is there behind another fit of concern over how the Soviet Union observes human rights?

The American news media has failed to back their inventions with any facts. Nevertheless, following some lull [as heard], a wave of innuendoes is rising again on the threshold of the American-Soviet summit. Mind you, concern about human rights is shown at a time when the South African racists are flooding the long-suffering country with the blood of patriots and when Chilean dictator Pinochet is jailing and torturing priests and college students, workers and businessmen who struggle for the dignity of their country. What's more, the White House is claiming that in South Africa there has been headway for the observance of human rights and it is hushing the new outrages of the fascist dictator in Chile.

The moves made by the administration in Washington to spoil relations with the Soviet Union have always drawn a negative reaction from the world public. But if we bear in mind that our two leaders expect to meet soon, the latest moves of this kind exceed all limits. What kind of impressions does all this leave, asks Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in an interview with TIME magazine? On the one hand he said, that of some kind of confusion [as heard] and uncertainty in Washington, I can only attribute this he added, to anxiety lest our initiatives should wreck the notion of the Soviet Union being the focus of evil and the source of universal danger, which in fact underpins the entire arms race policy. On the other hand, Mikhail Gorbachev added, there is an impression of insufficient responsibility for the destinies of the world.

IZVESTIYA ATTACKS WEINBERGER NEW ORLEANS REMARKS

PM060833 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Matveyev "Rejoinder": "Out of Control"]

[Text] If you piled together all of C. Weinberger's speeches, interviews, and articles in which he has brandished the bugbear of the "Soviet threat" they would form a mountain. The Pentagon chief would like to bury the antiwar movement involving his fellow countrymen under such an "edifice" and deep-six the very problem of disarmament.

He has been working zealously in this field for 5 years now. But the ranks of the supporters of peace and disarmament both in his country and other Western countries get no thinner. On the contrary, the militarist speeches of Weinberger and his colleagues are causing a surge in the ranks of new people of good will. Demands for concrete disarmament measures have never sounded with such force across the expanses of our planet as they are doing now.

Instead of attracting the desired flock, figures of the Weinberger type are in a state of increasingly perceptible isolation even in those places where until recently their words had the ring of a directive.

Within the U.S. Congress itself, there are increasing complaints about the orgy of monstrously inflated Pentagon spending.

What next? Despite all the fuss in the U.S. arms markets generated by the Pentagon's multibillion dollar programs, the chiefs of that department are looking uneasily to the future. The nature of the feelings gripping them can be judged from Weinberger's recent speech at the American Legion convention in New Orleans.

That man's hostility toward and intolerance of socialism in general and our country in particular are well known. But when this representative of the U.S. Administration, one invested with great power, begins using language which puts you in mind of the anti-Soviet and anticommunist incantations of those people who, in the thirties, prepared predatory adventures to the accompaniment of such phrases, it becomes clear that we are dealing with more than just ideological hatred.

Weinberger would like to convince his listeners that the social system which he finds so hateful "threatens the United States just as it threatens other countries in Europe, throughout Asia, and now in our (that is, the Western) hemisphere"....

So the "threat" runs in all directions. Hence the loud appeal to arm and arm again? To build up nuclear weapons. To increase the stocks of chemical armaments. To complete the purchase of 48 extra B-1 bombers and "deploy all 100 of these strategic aircraft by 1990." To launch the new nuclear-powered Trident submarines....

The Pentagon boss went into raptures about all that in the above-mentioned speech larded with vocabulary perhaps more suited to the market square. That was how the speaker discoursed about socialism and about our country with which, as Mr Weinberger should be reminded, the government to which he belongs maintains diplomatic relations and, consequently, should be guided in its mutual relations by the elementary norms of international law. But the latter, by all accounts, he considers an unnecessary luxury.

The shameless slander which the Pentagon chief uses has an official purpose. He has to extract from Congress the desired appropriations for new military programs. But the speaker is becoming nervous... He sees that his anti-Soviet incantations are not having the desired effect. The broad strata of the U.S. public do not expect their administration to fuel tension but to work for accords and agreements with our country that will reduce the danger of nuclear conflict and lead to the curbing of the arms race.

How obsessed must you be to make appeals of the most militarist character contrary to the expectations and demands of millions of people!

That is precisely what the Pentagon chief is doing. Unabashed, he solemnly said in that same New Orleans speech: "If our troops have to fight they will win...."

Socialism will not be cowed by Weinberger's wild language. Soviet people know this. Just because you are a loudmouth it does not mean that you are tough. But the world public will draw the appropriate conclusions from the fact that there is an inveterate bullyboy in the post of secretary.

GORBACHEV REPLIES TO INDIAN GROUP ON MORATORIUM

LD061856 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 6 TASS -- The Indian Nonaligned Movement Institute has sent a letter to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, ardently welcoming to the Soviet Union's decision to halt unilaterally any nuclear blasts as a new major peaceful initiative of the USSR aimed at lessening tensions and creating a favourable climate for international cooperation and mutual understanding in strengthening peace worldwide.

The reply message from Mikhail Gorbachev says:

"I sincerely thank the leadership of the Indian Nonaligned Movement Institute for the warm, friendly message, for the ardent expression of support for the Soviet Union's peaceable foreign policy initiatives, directed at lessening international tensions and eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

"I would like to remind that in the interests of creating favourable conditions for concluding an international treaty on a complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, the USSR has repeatedly proposed the states possessing nuclear weapons that agreement be reached on a moratorium on all nuclear blasts. Unfortunately, this has not been achieved so far. Our latest initiative on that issue is not to everybody's liking in the West. The U.S. Administration does not display the wish to follow the example of the Soviet Union, which has unilaterally halted nuclear blasts till the end of the year. Washington is continuing its policy of building up the arms race and is continuing nuclear testing. Meanwhile, if the USA acceded to our initiative this would make it possible to prolong the moratorium introduced by us and considerably improve the prerequisites for the resolution of the problem of ending nuclear testing as a whole.

I wish to stress that the USSR has persistently sought the elimination of nuclear weapons since the latter have appeared. We will further consistently carry on a search of ways towards eliminating the threat of nuclear war, for preserving peace on earth.

Practical measures in the field of disarmament would make it possible to release enormous funds and place them at the service of mankind's peaceful development, including for the resolution of such acute problems as poverty, hunger, diseases and illiteracy, which have not yet been eradicated in many countries that were targets of colonial exploitation and plunder in the not too distant past.

The Soviet people highly appreciate India's contribution to the struggle for peace and security of peoples. The voice of the 700-million-strong peaceloving Indian people is heeded not only in Asia, but also far outside it. Being the recognized leader of the Nonaligned Movement, India does much for strengthening and developing it.

We are deeply convinced that the dynamically developing friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India, their commitment to peace are an important factor in preventing the threat of thermo-nuclear war and preserving life on earth".

OVERVIEW OF U.S., PAKISTANI ACTIONS AGAINST DRA

PM301125 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Political observer V. Matveyev article: "Afghanistan's Enemies Broaden the Intervention"]

[Text] For over 7 years now the Afghan people have been waging a stubborn struggle to assert their right to build their life in their own way despite unceasing armed intervention by the forces of imperialism and reaction. The national democratic revolution offered the country, for the first time, the prospect of progress along the path of eliminating feudal customs and carrying out democratic transformations in the interest of the overwhelming majority of the population.

Like all social revolutions, the April revolution in Afghanistan and its proclaimed program of democratic transformations aroused opposition from internal reaction. But the forces of the past could hardly have prevented the onward movement of the new, but for direct interference in Afghanistan's affairs by imperialist circles, headed by the United States.

It is common knowledge that, from the late seventies, Washington began implementing strategic plans for expansion in the vast region of southwest Asia, the Persian Gulf, and the Indian Ocean.

The loss of such a bridgehead in the region as the Shah's Iran did not make the militarist circles across the ocean see sense. Washington began looking for a "replacement" with a view to recreating a structure of strongholds and surveillance bases near the USSR's southern borders. Afghanistan had already attracted imperialism's attention from the viewpoint of access to the USSR's southern flank; it has a 2,400-km border with our country.

Neighboring Pakistan, where the military regime of President Ziaul Haq had come to power, became the main base for carrying out large-scale armed actions against the DRA.

The \$400 million annual "aid" initially offered by Washington to Pakistan was rejected as "inadequate." Somehow Islamabad had realized what role was being assigned to it in the plans for anti-Afghan aggression. Then, Washington offered more and a deal was struck. A "comprehensive agreement" was concluded to supply Pakistan with new consignments of arms worth \$3.2 billion and a "mutual understanding" was reached on expanding the scale of the undeclared war against the DRA. And, as though forgetting that Pakistan had proclaimed itself a nonaligned country, President Ziaul Haq stated there was not an inch of land anywhere from Turkey to Indochina where the United States enjoyed such "influence" as in Pakistan!

In recent years, hundreds of millions of dollars have poured across the ocean into the Islamabad military regime's account. Thousands of mines, shells, and other military equipment have been shipped via Pakistan to Afghan territory to sow death and destruction there.

From 1978 to the present day, the United States has been directly involved in the creation on Pakistani territory of over 100 centers for the preparation and weapons training of counterrevolutionary formations and their transfer to Afghan territory. These camps stretch in a long chain along Pakistan's border with the DRA. The largest centers, each training 600 or more bandits at a time, are located near the cities of Peshawar, Parachinar, Dir, Miram Shah, Quetta, Chaman, Chitral, Kohat, and others. Here U.S. instructors train bandits in the most sophisticated methods of terrorist operations. Without camps and bases on Pakistani territory the anti-Afghan intervention would have been stifled, publicly acknowledged by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger.

He has said that Pakistan's "value" to the United States consists of the precise fact that it offers the potential for action against Afghanistan. It is not without reason, as THE WASHINGTON POST recognizes, that the appropriations for supporting the counter-revolution in Afghanistan amounted to about 80 percent of the total resources spent by the CIA on "covert operations" in 1985.

Precisely how much the CIA spends on subversive operations against Afghanistan is not publicized in Washington, of course, but what is known is this year the U.S. Congress allocated \$250 million in the form of "humanitarian aid" to the Afghan counterrevolution. The U.S. press itself points out these are moves which have turned "covert operations" into officially sanctioned armed intervention.

What such "humanitarian aid" means in practice is revealed by the figures available on the scale of the destruction and casualties which Afghanistan is suffering as the result of brigandage committed by bandits trained under the guidance of U.S., West German, and other foreign "instructors" on Pakistani territory. Over 1,800 schools have been destroyed, 40 hospitals and over 900 peasant cooperatives have been burned down, and thousands of civilians have been killed.

Such, in fact, is the "humanitarianism" practiced by Washington and its NATO partners! Incidentally, the figures relating to the dushman's crimes are ignored by U.S. NATO circles as though this was a matter of little significance and has nothing to do with them. And yet, on Washington's instructions those same circles are fueling a slander campaign against the DRA and the Soviet Union, which is helping a friendly neighbor repulse imperialist aggression, and disseminating lies about "human rights violations" in Afghanistan. The bandits and their protectors speak about "human rights." Just how cynical can they be, these people who offer bandits hospitality in Washington and receive them at official level! Politicians and propagandists in Washington, Bonn, and other NATO capitals would like to hide their direct military interference in Afghanistan's affairs behind fabrications about Soviet-Afghan relations. This is a game with unseemly aims. The West bears the responsibility for the blood that is flowing in Afghanistan.

It is the Western countries, primarily the United States, and also Pakistan which bear direct responsibility for the crimes of the dushmans nurtured by them -- those dushmans who have razed to the ground hundreds of schools and dozens of hospitals, destroyed mosques, organized bombings at Kabul airport and in movie houses, and who fire missiles at residential districts. This is state terrorism in its most cynical and overt form!

MIDDLE EAST, a journal published in Britain, is not a publication sympathetic to the DRA. However, even it admits that "many CIA envoys have entered Pakistan from Egypt and other Arab countries, turning Pakistan into the CIA's largest operations center in this region... The CIA's actions in Pakistan are wide ranging. They include the formation of bandit groupings in Afghanistan, subversive actions in Iran, the monitoring of operations in Arab countries, and also support for the increasingly unpopular regime of President Zia."

The final factor is not unimportant. In a statement Ziaul Haq described his people thus: "Around 70 percent of the Pakistani population are illiterate. Can illiterates really decide what is good for them?"

The head of the Pakistani regime and the overseas "advisers" backing him do the deciding for them. Consequently, per capita military spending in Pakistan has become the highest in the world. Niggardly sums are allocated to education and health care. Instead, new military bases are being built which the Pentagon openly covets.

It is also being said in Washington that it would not be a bad idea to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles in Pakistan. At the beginning of this year, President Reagan proposed increasing the military-economic "assistance" to Pakistan to \$4 billion.

Washington demands that Pakistan expand its direct involvement in the aggressive actions against the DRA and, for its part, is accelerating its own subversive operations. Camps on the Afghan border now house not only "instructors" from the United States but professional mercenaries forming part of the counterrevolutionary gangs being sent into DRA territory. London's DAILY TELEGRAPH recently reported that Americans who had fought in Vietnam are participating in armed actions in various Afghan provinces. The situation is reaching the point of direct incursions by Pakistani troops onto Afghan territory.

The harmfulness of such a course to Pakistan's national interests is obvious. No one is threatening Pakistan. The country needs peaceful relations with its neighbors and the pursuit of an independent policy, not the role of someone else's pawn. The Hong Kong FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW cited the following comment by a Pakistani scientist: "If the Americans, Chinese and Pakistanis," he said, "were to put as much energy into peace talks as they do into inflaming this war (in Afghanistan), we could have a peace settlement tomorrow." But a political settlement is precisely what Washington does not want.

Opportunities for removing the tension around Afghanistan by peaceful means do exist. The way toward them is indicated by the well-known DRA Government proposals. On the Afghan side's initiative, talks with Pakistan were begun and have been going on for a number of years now via D. Cordovez, personal representative of the UN secretary general.

Washington is not only following the course of the talks very closely but is invisibly present at them, trying to influence Pakistan's position for its own selfish aims. The talks could probably have produced positive practical results by now, but each time the sides have come close to reaching mutually acceptable accords Pakistan, pressured by Washington, has either put forward new conditions or rejected what it had previously accepted.

Islamabad ought to realize that Pakistan will gain nothing from stepping up the tension in this region. The logic of common sense suggests that.

GANDHI NOTES POSITION ON PAKISTANI NUCLEAR ARMS

PM050735 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "India-Pakistan: Serious Concern"]

[Text] Delhi, 2 Sep -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has expressed serious concern about Islamabad's attempts to obtain nuclear weapons.

"All the evidence indicates that Pakistan is seeking to create nuclear weapons," he says in an interview in the Kuwaiti newspaper ARAB TIMES. This poses a great danger to the region.

R. Gandhi stressed that India advocates the use of atomic power for peaceful purposes. However, if Pakistan builds nuclear weapons we will be forced to take appropriate measures to ensure our national security, he said.

'REVOLUTIONARY PARTY' SEIZES POWER IN THAILAND

LD909446 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0332 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Bangkok, 9 Sep TASS -- A military coup d'etat took place in Thailand today. Power has been seized by a group calling itself the "Revolutionary Party." It is headed by a former commander-in-chief of the country's Armed Forces, General Soem Na Nakhon. The dissolution of government and parliament and the suspension of the constitution have been announced. A communique broadcast on state radio said that the "Revolutionary Party," comprising military, police, and civilians, has taken power into its hands with the aim of solving the many problems facing the country, particularly in the economic sphere.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW 27-29 AUG

PM031411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Stopovers in Moscow"]

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and SRV foreign minister, stopped over in Moscow 27-29 August en route for Luanda.

SRV DEFENSE MINISTER PROFILED ON USSR VISIT

PM061621 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Sep 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In Connection With Visit to the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee Politburo and SRV minister of national defense, arrives in Moscow today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Army General Van Tien Dung was born into a worker's family in 1917. From 1935 he participated in the revolutionary movement. From 1937 he was a member of the Communist Party of Indochina (now the CPV).

During the period 1939 through 1944 he was in responsible party work. He was arrested repeatedly for vigorous revolutionary activity.

In April 1945 he was elected to the Military Revolutionary Committee of North Vietnam. At the time of the August 1945 Revolution he headed an uprising in the Kuangchung military district.

After the victory of the revolution Van Tien Dung held the posts of political commissar of the Second Military District, then chief of the National Defense Ministry Political Directorate, deputy secretary of the CPV Central Committee Military Committee, and political commissar and commander of the Third Military District.

From 1953 through 1980 he was chief of the Vietnamese People's Army General Staff. In 1974 he was awarded the military rank of army general. In 1980 he was appointed SRV minister of national defense. He graduated from the K.Ye. Voroshilov Military Academy of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff

As the Third Congress of the Vietnam Workers Party in September 1960 Van Tien Dung was elected candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo, and in 1972 member of the Party Central Committee Politburo. He has been a deputy of the National Assembly since 1960, and has been awarded Vietnamese and foreign orders and medals.

Army General Van Tien Dung has repeatedly visited the Soviet Union. Servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces, like all Soviet people, warmly welcome Army general Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and SRV minister of national defense, and the persons accompanying him and express confidence that this visit will service the cause of further developing and strengthening fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the peoples and armies of the Soviet Union and the SRV.

Talks With Sokolov .

LD061906 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A meeting took place today in Moscow between Comrade Sokolov and Army General Van Tien Dung, Communist Party of Vietnam, Central Committee Politburo member, minister of SRV national defense, who arrived in Moscow on an official friendly visit.

In the conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, questions of mutual interest were discussed.

Wreath-Laying Ceremonies

LD071251 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 Sep 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast -- announcer-read video report]

[Text] Today Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and SRV minister of national defense, who is in our country on an official friendly visit, visited the Vladimir Ilyich Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. [video shows group of about 20 uniformed men with wreath-bearers at front approaching mausoleum]

A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. [same group is shown laying wreath near the eternal flame]

LAOS' PHOMVIHAN THANKS GORBACHEV FOR HOSPITALITY

PM080815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From in Flight"]

[Text] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and Lao prime minister, has sent a telegram to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, from on board his aircraft. The telegram reads:

"While flying over the beautiful, vast territory of the Soviet Union en route for Laos I should like to wholeheartedly convey to you, and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium the USSR Council of Ministers, and all the Soviet people fervent greetings and deep gratitude for your fraternal, cordial hospitality.

"I am deeply satisfied with my meeting with you and with the results of the friendly working visit to the USSR, which confirmed the unanimous desire to continue to develop and strengthen the relations of friendship, combat solidarity, and multifaceted co-operation between our parties, countries, and peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

"I am firmly convinced that the meeting will facilitate the fruitful development of Lao-Soviet relations, the strengthening of the socialist community's unity, and the consolidation of peace and international security.

"I take this opportunity to wish the great Soviet people great new victories in improving developed socialism."

LATE REPORT: THAI TROOPS RESTORE GOVERNMENT

LD091033 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Bangkok, September 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Solov'ev reports:

Army officers attempted a coup d'etat in Thailand last night. They were led by Retired General Serm Na Nahkon, former supreme military commander. The troops loyal to the government of the prime minister, General Prem Tinsulanon, and to the C-in-C, General Atit Kamlangek, restored the governmental authority.

The conspirators used the absence of the prime minister and the commander-in-chief -- one visiting in Indonesia and the other in Western Europe. However, the rebels, who call themselves a "revolutionary party" have won scant support. The "party" has not offered anything concrete but only announced the abrogation of the constitution and the dissolution of the parliament.

Following a series of conflicting announcements by various army radio stations, General Tien Chai Sirisampan broadcast an address on radio and central television, announcing the failure of the coup attempt.

ROMANIAN LEADERS' MESSAGE OF THANKS REPORTED

PM061057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To the USSR Council of Ministers

Esteemed Comrades!

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Council of State and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Communists and all working people in our country, and on our own behalf, we send the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers heartfelt thanks for the congratulations and good wishes expressed on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation in Romania.

Like you, we are confident that, as a result of joint actions on the basis of agreements reached at the top level, relations between Romania and the Soviet Union will constantly develop and strengthen in all spheres of socialist and communist building in the interests of our two peoples and the common cause of socialism.

We share the belief that, under today's international conditions, the close interaction of our parties and countries can make an important contribution to the defense of the cause of peace, the implementation of disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament, the resumption of the process of detente, and the guaranteeing of the national independence and security of all peoples.

We take advantage of this opportunity to send in our turn to you and to the Soviet Union's Communists and working people, as they prepare for the 27th CPSU Congress, best wishes for major new accomplishments in the cause of building the communist society and in the consolidation of the cause of peace, cooperation, and international security.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania

BRIEFS

MEETING ON BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY — A celebratory meeting of representatives of the working people of the capital to mark the 41st anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria was held in the House of the Unions in Moscow today. It was emphasized in the speeches that by strengthening friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria, a decisive contribution was made by their Marxist-Leninist parties, between whom genuinely fraternal relations have been formed. Zhulev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR, noted that the establishment of a socialist Bulgaria had become possible as a result of the smashing of the Hitlerite fascism by the heroic Soviet Army and the victory of the Soviet people in the Second World War. Our successes are a result of the selfless labor of the Bulgarian people and the disinterested aid of the Soviet Union, the diplomat stressed. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Sep 85 LD]

UK CABINET SHUFFLE DUE TO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD052330 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher has reshuffled her Cabinet. The shake-up has been called a great change. Here is a commentary by Valentin Vasilets, a PRAVDA correspondent:

The reshuffle does look impressive at first glance. This is the first time in 6-year-old Conservative rule that as many as six ministers have been fired or given new jobs at a time. But the political reasons for the shake-up are quite obvious. When the ruling party is in hot water its leader gives the government a face-lift. For the Conservative cabinet the going now is really hard. Its popularity has plummeted to the lowest depth ever. It is noteworthy that the affected ministers were mostly responsible for economic and social policy, a policy that has caused the government the worst harm.

Instead of promised prosperity the Tories have achieved still greater internal hardship. According to the unions there are 4 million unemployed, or one in every seven able-bodied Britons. Millions of families have been increasingly affected by the government's austerity cutbacks on social programmes. The Tories have kept their promises of prosperity only with regard to the military-industrial complex. They have kept toeing Washington's line, increasing military expenditures from year to year. The prime minister has said she has no intention of introducing any serious changes in her policy, hence there is no reason to expect much of her Cabinet's reshuffle. For what is called a great change does not affect the essence of Tory policy.

FRG DELEGATION TO DISCUSS PARTICIPATION IN SDI

PM051425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "As a Distraction"]

[Text] Bonn, 4 Sep -- A West German delegation headed by H. Teltschnik, chief of the Foreign Policy Department at the Federal Chancellor's Office, left for the United States today. The 30 delegation members, the newspapers say, are to specify the details of the FRG's possible participation in developing the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" plan (SDI) and the conditions of this cooperation.

The delegation, as is being reported in order to calm FRG citizens who are justifiably alarmed at the intentions of the country's leadership, are taking a whole portfolio of questions with them. In informing the public of this fact the aim is clearly to stress that the FRG leaders, before making a final decision on involving the country in working on the Reagan "star wars" plans, want to study the problem "comprehensively and thoroughly."

This, for instance, is what Bonn would like to know: What will be the nature and scope of the possible West German participation? Who will give the West German side orders and through whom? Will the FRG's industry obtain the information required for its participation? Will the federal government receive regular reports on the progress of the work on the "Strategic Defense Initiative"? Will West German subcontractors enjoy patent [avtorskiy] rights and the right to deal with the results of research work on a par with the U.S. side? And so on.

Thus, there are many questions. But the main question remains the same: To what extent will this influence the final decisions?

Although there is no united opinion in the ruling coalition on whether to participate in this extremely dangerous Washington adventure or not, the more influential figures, on whom the decision will largely depend, are in favor. Last February Chancellor H. Kohl unambiguously came out in favor of participating in SDI. It is no accident that the reservations which he made were assessed here as a tactical move.

The majority of FRG citizens, including even many parliamentarians, have a poor conception of the consequences which the development of the "star wars" program would entail for the world as a whole and for the FRG in particular. The lightweight, unconvincing arguments to which certain figures on the Rhine resort in justifying their support for SDI and the talk about some kind of "equality" with the United States are simply distorting the main facts. Since the conservative-liberal bloc came to power, the FRG has set its sights on unconditionally toeing the line of Washington's adventurist policy. Second, the United States does not need outside financial help of "foreign brains." If it does need something it is support of a political nature. That is why Washington is holding talks with its NATO allies on SDI and by no means because it is incapable by itself of implementing its plans for the militarization of space.

That is why, as sober-minded people here believe -- and there are many of them -- the FRG Government must understand that in whatever form or on whatever scale, be it within the framework of an intergovernmental agreement or some other way that the FRG participates in SDI, it will be an accomplice of the White House in its activity aimed at wrecking strategic equilibrium in the world and undermining all agreements hitherto reached on restraining the arms race. Consequently, it will shoulder an enormous responsibility for the calamitous consequences of this step with all its attendant costs, both political and military-strategic.

COMMENTARY ON DUAL NATURE OF 'EUREKA' PROJECT

PM061039 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 30 Aug 85 p 3

[International observer G. Dadyants commentary: "Double-bottomed Project" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] "Eureka!" "I have found it!" Archimedes exclaimed 2,200 years ago, on discovering the basic law of hydrostatics. In Paris the word "Eureka" is now on everybody's lips, though the solution to the problem is still far from being found. The French-proposed project for the technological rearming of West Europe, despite the assertions of the newspaper LIBERATION, is still very hazy although it was approved in principle at the July intergovernmental conference of 17 West European Countries.

The "Eureka" project was put forward following the Reagan "star wars" program and was perceived in the first place as a purely political act -- a "peaceful alternative" to Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative," in which, as is known, France flatly refused to take part and which produced misgivings in all the West European countries. It was a kind of reply to the impudent ultimatum of C. Weinberger, who proposed that the West European countries join in the research work on the "star wars" program "within 2 months." Europe recalled that it had not yet been turned into a U.S. protectorate, nor West European industrial companies into Pentagon subcontractors.

The "purely civilian purpose" of "Eureka", which was stated at the very first, naturally attracted the attention and sympathies of the European public. However, it soon became clear that "Eureka" is not an alternative to the U.S. program. At first this was stated by General J. Abrahamson, in charge of implementing the SDI program, and then by West European leaders themselves, who admitted that "Eureka" was completely "compatible" with SDI. What is more, people began to say, as if incidentally, that there are both civil and military aspects to the French project.

Even before the Paris intergovernmental conference, which marked the official birth of "Eureka," leading West European firms working in the electronics sphere France's Thomson; Holland's Philips; West Germany's Siemens; and Britain's General Electric Company announced their inclusion in this program. These four giants today control 9.6 percent of the world production of electronic components, 14 percent of television and radio receiver production, and 12 percent of the world production of electronics FOR MILITARY PURPOSES. Here the latest microprocessors, high-speed integrated circuits, microwave apparatus, large-capacity electronic memories, flat screens, and sensors of all types were declared to be "strategic components" determining the future of technical progress.

Already, this unification of military-industrial concerns around "Eureka" has of itself started to launch it into an orbit far removed from that planned. LE MONDE wrote in this connection that "'Eureka'" must mobilize scientific potential in Europe around a definite number of projects designed to promote the development of hardware and systems which interest the consumer and which may have a DUAL (our emphasis -- G.D.) civil and military application."

The dual purpose of "Eureka" became even clearer when Britain's space concern, British Aerospace Corporation, with its "civilian plans", expressed the desire to associate itself with the cooperation already taking place between West Germany's Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm and Aeritalia in the military sphere (the Tornado aircraft).

"Eureka" began to diverge even further from the originally proclaimed direction when the multinational and transnational corporations began to get interested in it. Agreements of principle within the "Eureka" framework were concluded between France's Matra, Italy's Societa Generale Elettronica, and Norway's Norsk Data, in the sphere of complete sets of components for electronics and information technology. The Companie Generale d'Electricite concluded agreements with 10 European partners in spheres such as artificial intelligence, lasers, robot engineering, and electronic communications. And the Societe Nationale Industrielle Aeronautique concluded agreements with the Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm group.

By means of these different agreements the major concerns are not only lending definite form to the "Eureka" project but are imposing on it definite content which, as the press stresses, "takes us beyond the solemn statements of principle."

The French Defense Minister C. Hernu also made some quite unambiguous remarks about the "purely civilian" significance of "Eureka" when he said that its implementation "meets our interests both in the industrial and scientific sphere and in the military sphere."

Nor does very much remain of the idea of creating a "technologically independent Europe." In actual fact, Siemens, while entering into alliance in the information technology sphere with France's Thomson and SII-Honeywell Bull, at the same time is concluding similar alliances with Japan's Fujitsu and America's General Electric. The close interweaving of European, U.S., and Japanese capital could ultimately lead to a "technological Europe" working for the Americans, without Europe being aware of it.

This is all the more probable since, at the same time as the process of the consolidation of European firms around "Eureka," the process of their association with SDI is under way. France's Societe Europeenne de Propulsion, which produces rocket engines, has stated bluntly that it is interested in research within the SDI framework. (Reoks), a company producing precision optical devices, has already obtained a major contract for manufacturing a large mirror for the U.S. Naval Forces to conduct an experiment with lasers, and it expects to obtain new U.S. orders. A number of British companies are holding talks with U.S. military-industrial and aerospace concerns -- Lockheed, Rockwell, TRW, and Hughes -- in the hope of becoming "junior partners" in consortiums for implementing the "star wars" program. "Theoretically," E. Brancaccio, a high-ranking employee in the Italian National Association of the Electronics Industry, stated, "we should give preference to the 'Eureka' program. But in practice we consider cooperation with the Reagan administration in implementing the SDI program is more likely."

In France, Britain, and the FRG officials are calling on European scientists and firms to take part in implementing the "Eureka" project. But, at the same time, they state that "there can be no question" of preventing those European companies which so desire from cooperating with the Americans on the SDI project. One can imagine what competition the U.S. program poses for "Eureka" in these conditions. So far F. Mitterrand has allocated FR1 billion to "Eureka," while \$26 billion have already been allocated to SDI.

Neither the proposed organizational structure nor the system for financing projects promote the aims originally proclaimed for "Eureka." In actual fact, it was decided at the Paris Conference that the main role in organization should be played by the industrialists themselves. It is they who will propose joint scientific research projects, which are then financed both at the state level and by the private sector, taking individual account of the programs' specific aims and time frames. This whole complex structure, which is known as the "variable geometry" method, will result in the projects and work programs being determined by the industrial companies and, without any doubt, by the multinationals standing behind the European companies; or to put it more simply, by American monopolies.

It is with good reason that the French democratic press bluntly calls the "Eureka" project a "real trap" which will lead not so much to the creation of a "technologically independent" Europe, as to renunciation of whole spheres of national research in favor of the transnational companies.

There is another side to the question too. "Technology," L'HUMANITE writes, "is presented as society's foremost important stake. But the scale of its development and the means of its application in certain spheres require broad cooperation and, consequently, renunciation of attempts to isolate the socialist countries." Let us note that the "Eureka" project does not envisage cooperation in the sphere of new technologies with Europe's socialist countries.

That, strictly speaking, is all that can be said today about the two-sided project called "Eureka". Some observers believe that this project has been made especially hazy in order to obscure its real essence. The 17 countries' ministers of foreign affairs and scientific research will next discuss the fate of "Eureka" in the FRG in the fall. Perhaps then it will finally become clear why this project was put forward -- whether it was really to ensure the technological self-sufficiency and independence of West Europe, or whether it is a question of a program which is not an alternative to, but parallel with SDI, with these parallel lines destined to meet in the infinity of space.

DUTCH MISSILE DEPLOYMENT, ECONOMIC STATE VIEWED

PM061517 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 35, 23-29 Aug 85 (Signed to Press 22 Aug 85) pp 12-13

[TASS correspondent Oleg Pivovarov's telephone dispatch: "At the Onset of the 'Hot Fall' in the Netherlands" -- first paragraph is ZA RUBEZHOM introduction]

[Excerpts] So far the government of the Netherlands (territory 36,900 square km, population 14.5 million) has not agreed to the deployment of U.S. missiles, despite growing pressure by NATO and Washington. Two important events are due this fall: the parliamentary session during which the Labor Party, which has the largest number of deputies, is preparing to fight on the missiles issue; and the national referendum organized by the country's antiwar forces with the demand for refusal to implement the NATO decision on missile deployment. The position of political forces advocates missile deployment is further complicated by the approaching parliamentary elections (May 1986), with chances of victory directly dependent on their stance on the missiles.

The Hague -- One cannot completely rule out the possibility that the supporters of missile deployment in the Netherlands will manage to obtain the appropriate decision by the government and push it through parliament, even if only by an insignificant majority. But in order to achieve this they would need to stifle all opposition to such a decision within the ruling coalition and primarily among the Christian Democrats. Should this occur, the struggle against the appearance of missiles will flare even more strongly along the "fall-back defense lines."

The actual deployment must be preceded by the conclusion of the relevant agreement with the United States. But the Labor Party, at present in opposition, has already declared that even if the ruling coalition urgently concludes such an agreement before the parliamentary elections due to be held next May, the Labor Party will strive for a review of such an agreement. For this purpose it has to be part of the government. All recent public opinion polls indicate that, if parliamentary elections were to be held now, this party could increase its seats in parliament from 47 to 64, while the Christian Democrats and right-wing liberals together would lose the slight majority they have at present. This means that, provided the present trend in voters' intentions is maintained, the Labor Party will gain the right to form the next government. The presence of numerous political parties in the Netherlands has resulted in a situation where not a single one of them is in a position to rule the country by itself, since it cannot obtain a majority in parliament. But if it were to come in first, the Labor Party would be in a position to force its government partners, be they the Christian Democrats or the right-wing liberals, to make substantial concessions.

There is no doubt that, despite the vast importance of the question of missile deployment for the Dutch, socioeconomic problems will also play their role in the elections. The Labor Party's position on these issues is another reason why a large number of voters have turned towards it. Relying on the trade unions' support, this party counters the present attack on the broad masses' living standards and the contraction of the social security system with a program, though limited, to combat the high unemployment, presently standing at 800,000, and also measures aimed at a fairer distribution of incomes and of the burden of the economic crisis.

But the Labor Party is a typical Western European social democratic party, limiting itself to half-measures and abandoning its election promises once it is in power. Furthermore, the Christian Democrats, to all intents and purposes having already launched their election campaign, are promising to soften their program of rigid economies and cuts of appropriations for social needs.

In any case, the two key issues -- missile deployment and socioeconomic policy -- will be at the center of the entire election campaign, promising to make it extremely tense.

NEW EGYPTIAN CABINET LINKED TO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD082256 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 8 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newcast -- report by correspondent L. Rassadin]

[Text] The composition of the new government has been announced in Cairo. The former Egyptian Government resigned several days ago. The new cabinet is headed by the prominent Egyptian economist 'Ali Lutfi, who formerly, occupied the post of finance minister from 1977 to 1980. People in Cairo are generally agreed that these changes in the Egyptian Government are due first and foremost to the urgent need to solve a number of complex economic problems. As a result of the "infatih," or open-door policy proclaimed some while ago by former President Al-Sadat, there was a rapid increase in the cost of living. Over the past few months the cost of gasoline, for example, has jumped up by almost 60 percent. A wave of private property-ownership has literally swept the country. Under "infatih," the gulf between the rich and the ordinary people has become still wider. The standard of living of the majority of the population still remains low. The open-door policy in the economy has also led to an increase in the country's dependence on foreign sources of financing, primarily American. In turn, Washington is using Egypt's economic difficulties for its own selfish purposes and is trying to foist on Cairo its own military-political concepts which run counter to the fundamental interests of the Egyptian people.

USSR-IRANIAN COOPERATION ON CASPIAN SEA NOTED

NC061150 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The Caspian Sea is of great economic and cultural significance to the Soviet Union. Most important, the Caspian Sea is the largest source of fish and various other natural resources used in our national economy.

In the last 5 years, various methods of rehabilitating and (?raising) the level of the Caspian Sea's water have been put forth. Among such plans are the diversion of some portion of the waters of northern rivers in the Soviet Union's European area to the Caspian Sea, and the construction of a 1,100-km channel between the Caspian and Black Seas that would link the former to the world's oceans.

It is noteworthy that Soviet and Iranian experts worked together in the 70's to prepare extensive programs to prevent the pollution of Caspian waters. Experts from the two countries explored the northern Caspian Sea by using [words indistinct], and studied problems related to fish resources and ways of increasing these resources. Iranian experts came to the Soviet Union, where they inspected and familiarized themselves with the operation of water filter installations.

Both sides believe that their continued cooperation in this regard is important, so that the Caspian Sea, which constitutes joint wealth for our two countries, may be kept clean.

GORBACHEV 6 SEP SPEECH AT TYUMEN OIL CONFERENCE

LD062312 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In Tyumen today a conference took place of the party economic aktiv of Tyumen and Tomsk Oblasts. It discussed tasks of the further development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex, and the efficient utilization of resources.

Taking part in the work of the conference were Comrades Gorbachev, Dolgikh, and Yeltsin; Comrades Antonov, Baybakov, and Shcherbina, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR and RSFSR ministers; the heads of a number of associations and enterprises, and secretaries of party organizations.

The conference was opened by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev:

[Begin Gorbachev recording] Comrades, the CPSU Central Committee has adopted a decision to hold a conference here on Tyumen soil to discuss important questions of the further development of the country's West Siberian oil and gas complex.

The recently adopted decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government on this question is an important one. You will feel this during the discussion. I would say that now that work on it has been completed and this document has already been adopted and approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, a no less important stage now begins: the implementation of what has been outlined.

It is to the discussion of the practical problems in the implementation of this important decision on the further development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex that our meeting here today with the party-economic aktiv is devoted. [end recording]

[Announcer] Comrade Dinkov, minister of the oil industry; Comrade Chernomyrdin, minister of the gas industry; Comrade Chirskov, minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises; and Comrade Bogomyakov, first secretary of the Tyumen Communist Party Obkom; addressed the conference.

[Begin Bogomyakov recording] In our oblast, in the 12th 5-Year Plan, the annual extraction of oil and condensate is to be increased by 50-60 million tons. This task is difficult but feasible. The decision defines in clear-cut terms the means for implementing it. The efforts of the party and of all Soviet people and the selfless toil of the pioneering northerners have created a mighty base, a foundation for the further accelerated development of oil and gas recovery, in which we have a deep conviction. The sooner and more fully the scale of work is defined, the easier it will be to carry it out and the more rationally resources will be utilized. We are quite aware of the fact that success in the fulfillment of the set targets will depend above all on the level of organizational activity of the obkom and the party committees, on the specificity and resoluteness of all our actions, and on how we manage to focus the efforts of the entire oblast party organization on this. [applause] [end recording]

[Announcer] Also addressing the conference: Comrade Melnikov, first secretary of Tomsk Obkom; Comrade Kazakov, drilling foreman at the Nizhnevartovsk directorate of drilling work at the Nizhnevartovsk Neftegaz Association; Comrade Grayfer, deputy minister of the petroleum industry and chief of the petroleum and gas directorate for the Tyumen Region Main Administration [title as heard]; Comrade Galkina, team leader of the construction administration No. 5 of the Tobolpromostroy association.

[Begin recording] [Galkina] Comrades: Our country's labor collectives observe the fine tradition of taking stock of what they have done, on the eve of party congresses. As a delegate of the 26th CPSU Congress, I consider it my duty today, on the eve of the forthcoming congress of our party, to report to the Central Committee that the team I have been entrusted with leading fulfilled its 5-year plan targets last September. By the day of the opening of the 27th CPSU Congress, we will complete another 1 and 1/2 annual plans. The party's line of strengthening discipline and good order at work and the surmounting of such abnormal phenomena as drunkenness and alcoholism is meeting with the complete approval of working people. We realize that these are not simple tasks, but are certain that they can and must be achieved. There are still some people who think that this is a temporary campaign: "Let's talk about it for a bit, and then things will be as before," is how their reasoning goes. But we do not want things to be as before. Yesterday on television we saw your meeting with oilmen at Nizhnevartovsk, Mikhail Sergeyevich, and we fully share your view that another more resolute step needs to be taken to eradicate drunkenness from our lives. [applause]

[Gorbachev interrupts to deliver impromptu remarks -- video shows Galkina smiling, then camera pans to Gorbachev speaking seated]

[Gorbachev] Well, you know, many have said and are saying that a "dry law" is needed, and this was demanded by the people of Dnepropetrovsk. But I think that, all the same, there is no need to pursue a state line on a "dry law". It is, as it were, an extreme, which has not been justified anywhere, not in a single state.

Here is something interesting and new: as far back as 2 years ago, people in Buryatiya gathered and at half of the republic's assemblies they made the decision not to deal at all in wine and spirits products, and they do not deal in them; they have eliminated them totally. That, now, is something for the people to deal with. Or, (?you will be told): A village assembly gathers, and they know who is abusing [alcohol]. They put out a list, and by decision of the village assembly, these people are not to be sold anything.

[Unidentified person] And the list hangs in the shop....

[Gorbachev] And the list of those who are not to be sold anything hangs in the shops, but what I'll say is this: That is already a matter for the people to deal with, let the people handle it.

At first they frightened us with the fact that this would be bad for commodities. Well, sheer disaster -- what are the wages of teachers, physicians and so on to be paid with? Well, this mechanism is known: Better to sell a crate of vodka than, you understand, to search out commodities, especially local ones, inasmuch as that is what we're on about. But, listen, we've lived through 3 months, and it turns out that much of what we were being frightened with has receded. The most interesting thing is that the cafes have been freed from drunkards and from all sales of alcoholic drinks, and families have started to go there. It turns out that they have started overfulfilling trade turnover.

That, comrades, is right: It is good that you've raised this point, and once again we say: No allowances of any sort, no deviation of any sort. Some questions that may arise, such as restructuring the economy, or how to use plants -- that is another issue; are we going to discuss it here? No, and this is to be taken up with the party and the leading cadres to begin with.

Well, we had that case in the town of Dubno, where a group of officials assembled, including both the first secretary and the chairman of the town soviet, and they organized things in the old manner -- Comrade Ponomarev probably knows them all, he is from Dubno. Well, it ended with us releasing them all from their duties. In the strictest manner, we punished them or expelled them from the party. Included in that number was a Central Committee employee, we released him from work in the Central Committee. That is not the way to do it, comrades. That is not permissible, comrades. In the party, discipline, morality, social justice, one's attitude to the task in hand, and the image of our Soviet man begin with the leading cadres. Thank you. You have given me the opportunity to express my view on a subject I did not intend to talk about. [audience laughs with Gorbachev]

[Galkina resumes her speech] And now about another potential way of increasing production efficiency. Greater strictness must be shown to collectives who trail (?many months behind), and we, frontranking teams, must be more persistent in handing on our experience to laggards so that the level of the frontranker becomes the norm for all. [applause] [end recording]

[Announcer] The conference was then addressed by Comrade Mukhametzyanov, general director of the Tatneft association; Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Shchadrin, borehole capital overhaul foreman in the Yuganskneftegaz association; Comrade Anikin, first secretary of the Surgut town party committee; Comrade Tishchenko, assembly foreman of the no. 219 construction directorate of Glavmosstroy; Comrade Salmanov, head of Glavtyumengeologiya; and Comrade Brezhnev, minister of transport construction.

[Begin recording] [Dolgikh] Now let us call upon Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to speak: [applause]

[Gorbachev] Dear comrades, on behalf of the Central Committee of our party, permit me to greet you warmly and cordially, and through you all who, by their selfless work, their will, and their energy have brought to life the once remote expanses and created here the country's main fuel and energy base. [applause]

To the Soviet people, Tyumen has become the symbol of the labor exploits of hundreds of thousands of workers and specialists, exploits which have made it possible to open up and place at the service of the homeland the richest deposits of oil and gas, and to establish a powerful industrial center in the shortest possible time, amid the taiga and the marshes, in the polar tundra, and transform the face of Western Siberia. The oil and gas extracted from the depths have travelled thousands of kilometers, to the furthest corners of our country, and have become the reliable basis of the further growth of its economic and defense might. The Soviet people and the party are proud of your patriotic deeds, dear comrade Siberians.

The oil and gas extraction industry is a basic industry of our economy, and the West Siberian complex is the heart of these branches of industry. The rhythm of its work determines to a considerable extent the success of the whole national economy.

As you know, the April plenum of the party Central Committee and the June conference at the Central Committee substantiated a course for speeding up the socioeconomic development of Soviet society. We are posing for ourselves great goals; but for all their attractiveness, those goals presuppose tremendous changes in our entire economy and in our approach and management methods in resolving practical economic tasks.

Where are these central links that must be grasped in order to pull out this whole chain of practical issues and to secure the implementation of this key line of ours, this strategic line, for developing the economy? We think that emphasis must be laid on scientific and technological progress, on the mobilization of organizational, economic, and social factors and on assiduous management. Today we should say that we -- the whole of our economy in all republics, oblasts, and krays, and all the labor collectives and production collectives -- have already embarked on this path.

For the purpose of achieving the planned targets the CPSU Central Committee and the government have implemented a number of major measures, and among them I would mention above all the resolutions that are connected with securing the main task: the accelerated transfer of our economy onto an intensive footing and increased production efficiency. These measures include an extensive program for raising the technical standard and speeding up the development of our country's machine-building, the reconstruction of the ferrous metallurgical industry, the development of the Soviet power industry, the improvement of design work and of all capital construction, the introduction of fundamentally new technologies, the expanded production of computer technology and its expanded use in the national economy, and other measures. The prospects for a development of productive forces in a number of the country's regions have been defined.

Important measures are being implemented to stimulate scientific and technological progress and to speed up the application of the achievements of science and front-ranking experience.

Documents on a switch to management by groups of several industries, similar industries, have already been prepared. I think that a decision which is now being prepared on one of the most important questions, the use of the country's labor resources, will have a positive effect on social and economic life. A number of important measures in the social sphere have also been adopted; I have already had occasion to speak about them and you know what they are. The Central Committee of our party fully realizes, comrades, that the people have judged and will continue to judge the party's policies not by its words, and not by the number of adopted decisions, correct and important though they may be, but by practical actions and specific results. That is why we attach exceptional significance to the organization of work to fulfill adopted decisions and to the monitoring of their implementation. Exactly this kind of work must be the main criterion in assessing the activities of the party committees and organizations, of ministries, departments, our administrative and economic bodies, and all leadership cadres. Any other approach is simply unacceptable. Everyone, whatever work he or she does in our society, must fully answer for the job in hand, and perform it with great conscientiousness, care, and initiative. This refers directly to you, too, dear comrades.

The party has put forward responsible tasks aimed at the acceleration of the development of our economy, and I shall tell you flatly that in order to be able to perform them, the country must have at its disposal the necessary resources of both oil and gas. And this depends above all on you. Tyumen is the chief source of hydrocarbon raw material. We simply have nothing else like it at the moment.

You already supply the national economy with 60 percent of its oil and 55 percent of its gas. Since the start of the development of deposits, Tyumen workers have already extracted more than 3 billion tons of oil. The ahead-of-schedule attainment of the extraction level of 1 billion cubic meters of gas per day was a major success. This is an outstanding achievement, an unprecedented one in world practice. Perhaps it is also worth congratulating you on this, because the positive part will end soon and I shall get down to shortcomings [Gorbachev chuckles], and shortcomings are not something abstract. These shortcomings have their perpetrators. [laughter and commotion among the audience] So accept my congratulations on this outstanding victory.

Everything that has been done to create an oil and gas industry in Siberia is convincing evidence of the immense creative possibilities of our socialist order. It is, of course, also the result of the intense work of the multinational detachment of working people of Tyumen Oblast, and Tomsk Oblast next door, which is gathering strength and is still, I think, nurturing plans to expand the scale of its participation in resolving these important problems of our country. May I congratulate all the workers, who have built not only the oil and gas fields but the new towns and settlements, the pipelines, the power stations, the railways and the bridges, and the power transmission and communications lines. One may rightly be proud of such labor achievements.

It is also clear that an oil and gas giant such as the West Siberian complex could only have been created through the efforts of the whole country, of all the republics. The working people of Ukraine and Belorussia, of Uzbekistan, the Baltic and other republics, of Moscow and Leningrad, of the autonomous republics, of the krais and oblasts of the Russian Federation, have made and are making a weighty contribution to the formation of it. The scale of this work will increase. The oilmen of Tataria and Bashkiria have produced a good initiative, having gone over to the integrated implementation of work at deposits in Tyumen Oblast. Recently there was the approval of the initiative of Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Armenia, and Turkmenistan for the construction organizations of those republics to participate, in the 12th 5-Year Plan, in the construction of Western Siberian housing, social, cultural and everyday amenities, and the building of motor roads.

Our young people have responded warmly to the party's appeal. They have made and are making an immense contribution to the development of the oil and gas virgin lands. Some 150,000 people have arrived here on travel passes from the Leninist Komsomol. Student construction detachments have already completed work worth 1.5 billion rubles.

In general, comrades, a great deal has been done to develop a difficult piece of country, and high attainments have been made. But time is passing, and life confronts us with ever more new tasks. Oil and gas will always be the object of our constant concern. The high indexes for the extraction of oil, and especially gas, foreseen in the energy program of the USSR and in the draft guidelines, must to a definitive degree be provided by the Tyumen fields.

Of course, this is not a simple thing to do. It will take tremendous effort on the part of many people. That is precisely why the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government adopted a decision on the integrated development of the oil and gas industry in Western Siberia. This is a fundamental document opening up a qualitatively new stage in the development of the region. The essential feature of it is to increase sharply the efficiency and reliability of the country's fuel base there, through intensification and by using the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

A most important part of this party document is the measures it envisages for the improvement of housing and the cultural and everyday living conditions of oilmen and gasmen in Siberia, for the solution of the entire range of social questions related to the retention of cadres. Large amounts of funds and resources are being allocated for all these purposes. They must be used thriftily. I have to say that during my current familiarization with the activities of work collectives of oilmen, gasmen, power supply workers and builders, I have heard many interesting and instructive things, which have enhanced my knowledge of this region, its potential, and the problems involved in this stage of its development. But at the same time, I have sensed the tremendous interest people are showing in the new decision of the Central Committee and the government. I have sensed their expectations, the personal plans and the production plans they link with the implementation of the tasks set out in this document. To the extent that time and the situation permitted, we -- I mean myself and the people who were with me -- told comrades about the scale of the forthcoming work which is outlined by this decision. In this respect I would like to draw attention to the following aspects of this decision. During the 12th 5-Year Plan 14.6 million square meters of housing are to be handed over, compared to the 8.6 million square meters targeted for the 11th 5-Year Plan. Schools with places for 84,000 pupils are to be received by the working people of the oblast. This is 23,000 places more than during the current 5-year plan.

Children's preschool establishments with 74,500 places are to be handed over. This is 20,000 places more than during the current 5-year plan. Hospitals with over 9,000 beds are to be handed over, compared to about 3,000 beds during the current 5-year plan. Finally, polyclinics with the facilities to handle almost 13,000 visits -- compared to 7,700 during the current 5-year plan -- are to be handed over. The length of motor roads will increase by 5,500 km compared to the 4,000 km during the current 5-year plan. So, comrades, you see the vast scale of it.

I want to repeat that a great deal has been done, a very great deal. But as you will realize from these figures, even more complex and important tasks are now to be tackled. One should constantly bear in mind that the successes of the oilmen and gasmen in the Tyumen area strengthen the country's might and speed up its progress. But their failures do the opposite. They make the economy feverish and slow down our progress. Such is the value of your work, dear comrades. That is why I am going over to another section of my speech.

The CPSU Central Committee is worried by the fact that for the 3d year the Tyumen area is not fulfilling plans for the extraction of oil. What in fact has happened? The earlier analysis and the discussion of pressing questions at the current conference -- and I must say that the problems raised during the speeches at the current conference fully coincide with the problems raised during the conversation which we have had during these days in various places, with work collectives of oilmen and gasmen -- this entire analysis and the conversations show that the problems accumulated gradually, over the years. Today we must say firmly to ourselves that the extraction methods envisaged during the first stage of the formation of the oil extraction complex on the Ob have in practice exhausted their potential.

Today it has become clear that the epoch of golder gushers, the epoch -- if one can put it this way -- of "easy oil", although it is a relative concept to call oil in Tyumen conditions easy, but, be that as it may, this epoch is coming to an end. We must switch over to forced [prinuditelnyy] extraction work; we must go into more difficult areas, to deposits with lower yields, over to the assimilation of more difficult deposits.

It must be said that it is very important that all who work here, and all who will be coming here to work, and all those who are linked with the work of oil and gas men, must understand this well; understand that a new stage has started, and that a psychological reorganization [perestroyka] is needed. After all, reorganization always starts with a reorganization of the people's outlook. If there is no reorganization in people's attitudes, and above all on the part of leading cadres, then, comrades, there will in fact be no reorganization in our lives. The last years of this industry's work here are an example of this; the functioning of the oil and gas complex in Western Siberia.

After all, speaking generally, there had already been signals, and fairly well-founded ones, enough to make us think about the process that has started, signals showing that the first stage had evidently ended. If you can recall -- and we all remember it -- in recent years geologists had been paying little attention to their own work. It is not a simple matter of some one person being to blame, and that someone put through an incorrect concept. No, it was a disease, I would say, I would call it by an old, well-known word, complacency [shapkazakidatelstvo]. After all, the geologists were saying that everything, up to the year 2000, everything was provided for, everything that was needed was there. The minute the geologists said this, it was written into the plans. So they carried on their work with this kind of scope, in accordance with this "complacent" philosophy.

There was another theory that all the oil deposits experience the stages of the rise, the peak, and the slump. This would mean that nothing terrible would happen here, in Tyumen. There was the rise, the peak, and now there will be the slump. These are all objective processes. But from these objective processes one can draw various conclusions as regards practical work. If the peak has passed, and the slump is starting, then it means that thought must be given in the first place to the building-up of new supplies, and the tapping of new deposits, so that one can work toward the planned tasks, tasks which meet the national economy's demand. And in the second place, it is necessary to ask oneself whether it isn't possible to intensify the oil fields, using both machinery and the new technology and inventions to increase the efficiency of deposit yields. Both in the first case, and in the second, comrades, the necessary conclusions were not drawn. Once conclusions had not been drawn as regards work both at the Gosplan level and that of the relevant ministries, and at level of the oblast's leading bodies, and organizations linked with the development of the oil in the West Siberian oil and gas complex, this all had an effect on the work approaches adopted.

So, frankly speaking, we are today reaping the fruits of this approach. My conversations in the last few days in Samotlor, Urengoy, and Surgut have profoundly convinced me that this is so. This is now realized by everyone. It is realized by the drilling foremen and the oilfield workers and by the middle-grade personnel employed in the industry. Everyone is aware of this. But the people at the top, in the upper echelon of the leadership of the economic and state management, still do not have the courage to say, adhering to in principle: Yes, time has been wasted and tardiness has been permitted in reacting to those processes which have begun to build up. I believe that much of this situation has come about, because our machine-builders have not responded properly to the problems of our oil and gas workers. This is a painful process which we have felt and which the oil and gas fields, especially the oilfields, are experiencing at the present.

Well, first of all we do already have on the one hand technological solutions for making work in the oil and gas fields more efficient, and we have the technical solutions too. But the employment of these new methods for oil extraction and new equipment making it possible to conduct work dependably in the oilfields is in its initial stage.

I believe that the question has been put correctly here, by reproaching the machine-builders for the fact that not only are they still providing too little equipment and incomplete equipment, but also this equipment is not being supplied and manufactured with the proper quality. That is how the machine-builders have let us down.

It must be said that the work of the oil workers and the gas workers has been negatively affected, too, in addition to their own shortcomings, by the work of power industry enterprises, and above all by the lag in the development of the power industry.

Here I would return -- using what I am saying about power engineering -- I would return to the conversation with workers who were in Surgut yesterday. I gained this impression, and I believe this was the common impression of everyone that was there: a good, well-qualified collective of power engineers, one of both builders and production workers, capable of resolving major tasks, has been formed. And the main thing is that they have formed good production relations, which make it possible for them to meet each other halfway and to resolve major tasks.

Just look, in 9 months they commissioned an 800,000-kilowatt power set, when the norm, I believe, is 2.4 or rather, 2 years and 4 months. That is, in general, an indicator of good work, of good skill. Meanwhile it sometimes happens as well that they adopt this high rate and these volumes, but then what has been assembled or built does not work. In this case, the set is working well, with good indices. But now the collective is ready to take on the assembly of the third set in the same time frame, but it turns out that not everything has been resolved in order to make sure of the supplies, the delivery of everything that is now needed for continuation of the work on the third set. People are already worried about what they will do, what they will be busy with. And that takes place, comrades, when there is such intensity in power engineering, here in Tyumen. There is food for thought here, I believe, for our party and administrative organs, and first and foremost for the needs of the relative ministries and departments. I would even say that we have such an impression. I should like to hope that it is erroneous, because I would not yet state this firmly, because conversations with people show that here, on Tyumen soil, good collectives have been formed, with great potential, comprising competent people, both in the sense of education, and of knowledge and qualifications, of competence in the sphere of the problems for which they are responsible.

Nevertheless, you know, the innovating traditions of the pioneers of Tyumen oil have somehow lost their luster. This has apparently happened because the arbiter of its technical policy, the Main Directorate of Oil and Gas Production for Tyumen Region [Glavtyumenneftegaz], has also become a sort of second-rank link between the extractions associations and the ministry, turned into an organization for eliminating hold-ups [proyryvy].

What I now hear from the new leaders of this organization leaves a good impression. I believe they are now tackling the main questions, the questions of technical progress in industry, tackling the utilization and introduction of the great experience accumulated in the labor collectives. I would like to support this fully, for if one takes both Tyumen and Tomsk Oblasts, there is much edifying experience in the work of the oil and gas workers. First and foremost, I cannot omit mentioning many collectives, such as the Yuganskneftegaz production association, Tomskneft, Nadymgazprom, the Severotrubprovodstroytrust, and the Sugut No 2 drilling-works directorate, and a number of others. They are maintaining the high reputation of Tyumen, and they have much to teach the personnel of the industry nationwide.

In Tyumen Oblast there are drilling teams -- today we have listened to a representative, a leader of one such team -- who drill more than 100,000 meters annually, almost twice as much as the regional's average. The best repair teams carry out up to 3 capital and 13 running repairs monthly. This exceeds the average by more than 50 percent. This is also very important at a time when the talk is of the fact that, in connection with wear on equipment during use, new problems are arising on the repair front, so to speak.

But there is experience of this, too: your own experience in your own associations. There is no need to, so to speak, go off and study. It is here that everything has to be studied and put into practice. Unfortunately, all that is best which has been accumulated in Soviet petroleum extraction has not yet become the practice in every Siberian oil workers' collective. I think the task of Glavtyumenneftegaz and the party organizations consists, above all, in precisely this. The new tasks must be undertaken not unceremoniously and hurriedly, but with greater competence, greater skill and knowledge of the business at hand, using new equipment and new processes.

Although I have already mentioned it in discussions, I cannot fail to speak my mind: It seems to me that the industry's science bears a great deal of the blame for the existing situation in the West Siberian region. Institutes are not lawyers' offices attached to the departments. Their task is to search creatively for ways of raising extraction forward, to forecast the prospects for the industry's development, and to urge on all the production workers. I believe that ministry and department leaders also bear direct responsibility for the state of affairs in the industry's science. One has to ask why this system of industry science was created -- certainly not to arm ministers with arguments to face the regular reports from superior organizations, but in order to, as I have said, promote scientific and technical progress and ensure faster development of the industry, making use of the achievements of science and technology. That is the task of the industry's science. And it is this that unites it. It is astonishing that in such a region, such an important region as Western Siberia, there is not one scientific production association in the petroleum and gas complex -- not one single scientific production association. Yet such acute problems are now facing the operating staff in the oilfields, and not only them.

We cannot now make headway in the midst of the scientific and technical revolution, when it permeates everything, we cannot make headway without the direct involvement of our scientific institutions and the best resources of our science in the scientific and technical progress of specific industries. Thus, the most topical task is the integration of science and production. Our industrial workers, kolkhoz workers, construction workers, and railmen are waiting for the scientists, and they are waiting for the scientists in the consumer sphere and in the sphere of management. Lessons must be drawn from all this.

If we are to talk about the reasons we have met today, it is primarily in order to draw lessons from past work, and in drawing these lessons to act more skillfully and energetically so that the decisions we have adopted on the development of the Western Siberian complex do not prove to be mere decoration, simply pronouncements made for effect. The resources are enormous and the capital investments are vast, and they require immense efforts, comrades. So matters must be approached differently. One has to learn from past mistakes, one has to learn from both the good and the bad experience of the past. Both of these are equally instructive. Both achievements on the one hand and mistakes and omissions on the other are instructive if, of course, they are thought out correctly and if conclusions are drawn in a party spirit from all this past experience. And the lesson of the oilmen must be learned soundly by everyone so that mistakes are not repeated.

This concerns the heads of the gas industry, above all. So far things in the industry appear not to be going badly. I managed -- and I am very glad to have done so -- to visit the main Urengoy gas deposit. The scale and rate of its development are impressive, comrades. But when you start to take a closer look at the state of affairs, here too, certain things come to light which give ground for concern. First, the commissioning of new capacities is lagging behind, as are the development of repair facilities and road construction; automation is poor.

In order to obtain the required quantity of gas, the planned extraction levels on existing wells are being exceeded. In the near future, as we know, Urengoy will reach the maximum gas recovery level. The country is to obtain the whole of the future increase in gas recovery from Yamburg. But for this to be possible facilities must be provided there. But this has hitherto been done at an inadequate rate, and it has been calculated that a year's delay in the development of the Yamburg deposit could result in a loss of R1 billion for the country. Such is the cost of neglecting the long term.

The main responsibility for the state of affairs in the region lies with the oil and gas workers, and that is correct. But, comrades, we must not forget that their successes or failures are formed by the attitude toward the matter of all that are involved in the development of the West Siberian complex. And first and foremost -- I would say this again -- I would relate this to the geologists, the construction workers, the power engineers, and the machine-builders. That is why our resolution is called "The Integrated Approach Toward Development of the West Siberian Oil and Gas Complex."

Since I have already spoken about the power engineers and machine-builders, I would just say a couple of words about the problems of capital construction in the region. In general, we have a powerful organization carrying out the work here, and the collectives are good. Much experience has been accumulated. They are again taking fresh approaches in capital construction in the conditions of the far north, in order to go there and in fact to bring all the work there down to elementary completion of construction, in the main to assemble, putting it together. That is a very correct approach. But just look at what a scale of capital construction it is. In fact, it is unparalleled. Each year the volume of work is like building two Volga motor vehicle works, and a BAM every 2 years. This has of course forced the Siberians to adopt many advanced methods, among them the integrated unit [kompleksno-blochniy] method of erection of industrial installations.

Nevertheless, the state of affairs in capital construction is holding back the resolution of many important questions, and I would say is evoking certain concern. At least, this alarm came to me following all my meetings and conversations, and even after today's conference. I think we, both at the level of the relevant ministries and at the level of Gosplan, have to react to the problems of the construction workers. We have all already spoken about this, and we must look at it. The matter concerns first and foremost the fact that there is rather too little highly productive machinery among the construction workers. The second thing that disappointed me is that it turns out that construction workers are in the worst position concerning housing. Then today we suddenly hear the minister's statement to the effect that in the plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan the volume of housing construction is less than that in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The result is completely -- the result is illogical and out of step with the scale of the work. Therefore, I believe that both the questions of the equipment available to construction workers and the questions of improving their social conditions deserve to be reviewed, to be studied.

But of course, comrades, the lessons of the past also confront us head on -- not just with the question of the rate of work achieved, of assimilating large volumes of capital construction, but also with the question of quality and, generally speaking, the reliability of everything we are contemplating, planning, building and creating. To be honest, one is staggered to see how much has been done anyhow, as they say, in Tyumen Oblast to date, on the principle of "we'll muddle through somehow." But we are not muddling through, comrades. I am talking about very serious things, comrades. We will be especially severe with all those responsible for low quality and reliability in everything connected with the extraction of oil and gas. Generally speaking, the question of reliability in every section of our economy, which is so tremendously complex, has now been brought to the forefront. If things are to be reliable, they must be durable, efficient, dependable and long-lasting. This also applies to the assimilation of new territories. The time has come to eradicate completely the "here today, gone tomorrow" psychology [psikhologiya vremenshchikov], with all the destructive consequences that go with it. You and I have already sensed this here.

I would like to talk about another lesson which the experience of developing Tyumen's underground resources teaches us. The successes which have been achieved have led some people to become complacent. I do not know whether it is because they were too proud of their positions, or whether there are other reasons. But some leaders, who simply lacked courage, party attachment, or civic awareness, have been unable or unwilling to see the real situation, to make a fundamental assessment of it, to report to the Central Committee and the government, and to raise the questions which have loomed large.

This is not the way to do things, comrades. It is difficult to run things properly unless objective information is supplied. With such an approach fresh mistakes and miscalculations are inevitable. Given the immense scale of the work, this could lead to huge losses for the state.

In this connection I consider it appropriate to remind you of what Vladimir Ilich Lenin taught us. He repeatedly said that in everything we must always follow the truth, no matter what it may be. All embellishment, not to mention lying, can only do harm to our great cause. This Leninist precept must be a norm of the life of our society.

Comrades! The implementation of the tasks propounded in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government will enable Tyumen to get a second wind, as it were. That is why it is so important to do everything to ensure that they are carried out in their entirety. I must speak once again of one important feature of the decision. The implementation of the tasks which have been set will mean a significant change for the better in the living conditions of people who have come to live and work in the north. After all, our people have come to the north with serious intent. They mean to stay there for good. So, appropriate conditions must also be laid on for people. Lessening of concern for people inevitably leads to great losses. And that has happened in your region too. The primary task now is to work persistently to speed up the construction of social and cultural amenities and, above all, the construction of housing, using the immense new opportunities which are available. Attitudes toward people and concern for them are the principal question of our policy. For the new regions which are being developed this question is especially important.

Indeed, it is awkward -- embarrassing, even -- for us to talk about the great volumes, about millions of metric tons of oil and cubic meters of gas, when a drilling foreman addresses us and says that the greatest incentive in Nizhnevarovsk is to be given a ticket to see a movie.

Nizhnevartovsk is a city with 200,000 inhabitants, and yet it does not have a single theater. What is going on in the minds of party, local government, and economic officials? I would say that in the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat we have issued a serious reprimand to the Tyumen Obkom on this score.

We note everything that has been done by the party organization, the obkom, and the comrades who lead the oblast party committee; the things which they have done for the country, together with the working people, with the assistance of the entire country and the entire people. Nevertheless we cannot and will not ignore -- it would be intolerable for us to disregard the serious shortcomings in the social sphere of development. Party committees must react sharply to social questions and not accept any plans which are based entirely on pipes, equipment, and so forth but which make no provision, as it were, for the needs of people. These things are needed. There is a need for roads, pipes, wells, and so on and so forth. But why are we doing all this? Why, at the end of the day, are millions of tons of oil and gas needed? Not so that one can simply talk and brag about such quantities, but so that people's lives can be improved, so that the economy becomes stronger, so that defense might can be strengthened on the basis of a stronger economy, so that the people's material well-being can increase steadily, so that the people's living conditions can be improved. That is why it is all necessary.

Therefore, the Tyumen Obkom, and all party committees must regard the creation of normal living conditions for people as the most important aspect of their work and not give in to any economic planners if they forget about these things. Everyone must adopt the simple formula stressed in the words I have heard in the last few days in conversations on Tyumen soil, when meeting oil and gas workers. And they are in fact words which we have heard here at this conference. The formula is simple: in order to move forward, to attain the new targets which the party is setting for Tyumen and Tomsk Oblast, we must display concern for the person, and equip him with new machinery and technology. What a simple formula! And people, I am especially convinced after mixing with them, will do everything.

It would be difficult to name any other place with people with such mighty potential. First, they came here to harsh country of their own accord. They brought their experience that they had gained somewhere, and they linked their own destiny with the resolution of such major tasks. They have already become really acclimated to these difficult conditions, and they have become true Siberians, of which they are proud. They intend to live here, they are putting down roots, and a second generation is already becoming involved in the life. This is a huge achievement: A people has been formed, open, direct. With such a people, one could move mountains, and not just attain the indices which have been set by the Central Committee.

But we must display attention for the issues that we have discussed today at our conference. Ahead of you, comrades, is a vast amount of work. As previously, the whole country will help the Tyumen people. But they will have to do the main thing themselves. The new and more complicated stage of the further development of Siberia must be matched by a new and higher level of organization of all work. The necessary preconditions for this exist. Tyumen has at its disposal well-tempered, experienced cadres devoted to the cause of the party, and, as I have said, the immense potential formed in labor collectives. This, comrades, is immense, invaluable capital; it is the chief precondition. For that reason, I believe that the party organization and the working people, both in Tyumen and in Tomsk, are up to the fulfillment of the great tasks which we are setting you.

While I am here, comrades, in the center of your vast West Siberian region, I would like to express myself briefly about the problems of the socioeconomic development of the eastern regions of the country as a whole. The accelerated development of the productive forces of Siberia and the Far East is an important component part of the party's economic strategy. Long gone are the times when a man encountered mainly adversities and deprivation in Siberia. Today, Siberia has a highly developed industry and agriculture, majestic projects, and very big national economic complexes. Today at this conference you can see the issues with which we are dealing, ones of quality and, as they say, they are ones of a higher order: what has to be done for this region to be even more developed in all respects. This is our main base for the country's energy supply, giving the national economy half of all its fuel. It also has dozens of big modern towns, major scientific and cultural centers which are of world renown. That is today's modern Soviet Siberia.

But, however great the importance of Siberia and the Far East for the fate of the country today, we all clearly understand that tomorrow the role of this region will grow immeasurably. And so, as we seek solutions to the most urgent problems, we must also look far ahead of today, literally into the next century. We need precise ideas on how to make the most rational and efficient use of the colossal production and economic opportunities of the land of Siberia.

As is known, from this very standpoint the work of the all-union conference on questions of the development of the productive forces and acceleration of scientific-technical progress in Siberia was held this year. The Central Committee supports the ideas expressed at it on the need for a shift toward the all-around intensification of production; toward thorough, integrated processing of raw materials extracted; a concentration here of an increasing proportion of all-union production in such power-intensive industries as ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and the chemical, petrochemical, microbiological, and pulp-and-paper industries; and the production of efficient construction materials.

The Politburo has charged the Gosplan, the Academy of Sciences, the State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR ministries and departments, and the RSFSR Council of Ministers, with considering and making use of the conference's recommendations on drafting the basic directions of the country's economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period up to the year 2000.

The key question of Siberia's future, as of that of the country as a whole, is the question of the pace of economic growth. In a word, comrades, in order to maintain constant rates of economic development, a profoundly well-considered organization of production is required, taking account not only of today's problems, but of the long-term problems of the region and the requirements of the country as a whole.

This brings me to a number of other problems starkly confronting the economy of Siberia and the Far East. I wish to repeat that we shall continue to direct major investments this way, but they must not be allowed to become frozen into the soil of Siberia, comrades. That would be a no less dangerous trend than the, at present possibly falling, or insufficient rate of growth of the Siberian economy. One of the most important ways of improving capital investment efficiency in the extraction industry is by shifting to the deep, integrated processing of the raw material on the spot. So that here we have to set our sights on the development of mutually complementary production. We already have such experience -- I am thinking of high-efficiency territorial production complexes, which have been created and are now operating precisely in these regions of the country.

They make it possible to achieve savings of 15-20 percent on capital investment and considerably reduced operating costs. It is clear that all this bears directly on the problem of making rational use of both energy and raw material resources and material resources in general. In addition, the industries which provide us with raw materials and fuel are the most capital- and labor-intensive ones. From this it is clear why the shift to an active resource-saving policy is of paramount importance for the intensification of the national economy and the acceleration of the whole development of our society.

The campaign for economizing and thrift is snowballing in the country, and here I would like to note the great contribution made to this struggle by our mass information media, in particular by the press. However, more could still be achieved.

In this connection I should like to refer to the experience of the Ukraine, where in the last 4 years the rate of reducing the amount of materials involved in output, for instance, has been more than double the planned task. Moreover, more than 500 million metric tons of secondary resources and waste products are now involved in industrial production in the republic, comrades. Their proportion in the overall volume of resource consumption now reaches 12 percent in the Ukraine, which is exactly double the percentage for the country as a whole.

You, too, have positive experience in this respect, and it must be developed. The greatest potential for the integrated utilization of fuel and raw materials exists here in Siberia and in the Far East, at the places where their extraction is concentrated. I want to draw attention particularly to questions concerning the integrated utilization of hydrocarbon raw materials. Technological solutions do exist and technical solutions too. However, this work is not being carried out on a large scale.

Nor can we be satisfied by the way work is proceeding on increasing the intensity of oil refining. In 5 years this performance figure in our country has risen by just 2 percent and now stands at 58 percent. For comparison let me tell you that in many countries this figure stands at the level of 80 percent.

One could cite a large number of examples of similar poor economic management in other industries and production spheres, but maybe things are worst of all in our country with regard to the utilization of timber. In Siberia only half as much end product is produced from one cubic meter of procured timber as throughout the country as a whole, comrades; although we are not satisfied with the performance figures for the country itself. Especially poor use is being made of our best pine forests on the Lower Angara and the middle reaches of the Yenisey, where timber is simply not subjected to intensive processing.

I am deliberately speaking of all this, comrades, because the 1986 plan is now being drafted, and we are confronted with the task of achieving higher performance figures with a simultaneous reduction in the amount of energy consumed in achieving the national income of 3.2 percent and in the amount of metal consumed of 3 percent. This is a very serious task. We have not yet achieved such rates of resource economizing; we have not yet achieved them. But this is a vital necessity and we have to ensure such economizing. We cannot and shall not support leaders who orient themselves on former approaches, on obsolete norms, who associate an increase in the rate of production growth with the procurement of additional material resources. That is now in the past.

And here is something else that must be brought to attention: Recently, the movement to increase the rate of turnover of circulating capital has been, essentially, forgotten.

And yet this is a huge resource for making more rational use of raw materials, materials, and equipment. Economic leaders and specialists on the spot are quite capable of solving this question. There is no need here for any directives; all that is needed is an interested approach to the matter. This is also a most topical issue for our economic services; evidently Gosplan, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and Gossnab have to give some thought on how we can tighten up the system of financing and providing credit for material supplies. And above all, we have to ask what kind of an economical mechanism do we have, Nikolay Konstantinovich, that makes it possible for both leaders and labor collectives to carry on unperturbed while resources are being used in such a way. It means, comrades, that the mechanism of thrifty management has not yet come into operation everywhere in the country.

In my view, above all, we give little incentive for economizing. As is well known, front-ranking collectives have launched a movement to work at least 2 days this year on economized materials, raw material, fuel, and electricity. Similar pledges have been made everywhere, and many collectives have already fulfilled them. But what is actually happening? Beside those who have already worked 1-2 days on economized resources, have tens and hundreds of enterprises and organizations that fail to keep within even the planned norms for raw material and materials consumption. Of course, we cannot work like this, and party organizations and our economic leaders must confront labor collectives with these problems and resolve them.

In Siberia, to a greater extent than in other areas, technical policy must be aimed at saving labor in every possible way, comrades, by raising the electricity-labor ratio and using the most advanced technology and the very best machines. And this is understandable because the process of forming labor collectives is difficult, which means that those who have properly settled in, adapted to this Siberian life and gained considerable experience of life have to be properly equipped so that they can do the work of two or three.

It is essential to continue ensuring the priority development of science in the Siberian and Far Eastern regions. Today we can clearly see the perspicacity of previously adopted decisions to set up the Siberian division and the Far Eastern center of the Academy of Sciences, the Siberian division of the V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Academy of Medical Sciences, and the fruits of the development of Siberian science are now evidence. They can be seen here, in the land of Tyumen, and in Tomsk Oblast, and on BAM, and in other regions. Now, while intensifying efforts to develop scholarship in academies, industries, and higher educational institutions, it is important to consolidate its material and manufacturing base, and to focus our sights more firmly on the development of the productive forces of the eastern regions of the country.

In Siberia, as in the rest of the country, scientific-technical progress will become a powerful lever of economic development. But, as is known, a lever requires a fulcrum. And for Siberia capital construction is such a level, but thus far, unfortunately, this remains a weak spot. Capital construction came to Siberia in a one-sided fashion, with errors [perekosy], without preparation of the rear [tyly], without the establishment of stable construction collectives. We all know that Siberia is rich in local construction materials, but their development has not been organized as it should have been, comrades. And if one takes the requirements of the regions for prefabricated pre-stressed concrete, bricks, and nonmetalliferous materials, these are being met poorly.

Prefabricated housing construction is insufficiently developed here. I believe that there is something here for the planning organs of both the country and the RSFSR, and for our State Committee for Construction Affairs to ponder, and we hope that they will pay attention to this. Local party and administrative organs should also look more critically and more deeply into questions of capital construction. We must not, when construction in Siberia has reached such a large scale, do everything with construction materials brought in from elsewhere, while the whole of Siberia is a vast storehouse of construction materials. I have talked to scientists whose view is that the production of at least one-third of the progressive materials envisaged should be organized in the east of the country. Taking into consideration the development of the economy outlined up to the year 2000, the volume of the construction program in Siberia, comrades, will more than double.

In general, we must set about the issues of capital construction thoroughly, first and foremost the creation of a modern construction base that would make it possible to turn construction here in Siberia into a unified production line, starting with the manufacture of construction materials -- structures, large unit modules -- up to the assembly of them into facilities ready for use. That is really what the idea should be here in issues of creating a base for capital construction. The improvement of the system of management construction should be subordinated to this aim.

I would like to stress once again that only the creation of a modern construction complex can provide for the dynamic development of Siberia's national economy and the successful assimilation of its riches. In general, the attention and concern of the leaders of the central departments must be directed to this region with respect to this problem.

Comrades, all that has just been said concerns not only the questions of the development of production in Siberia and the Far East but also, as I have already said, the development of the social sphere and of everything connected with people's lives. Everyone knows, particularly you who live here on Siberian soil and who have for many years now been connected with opening up this difficult territory, that Siberian living and labor conditions are special, and we endeavor to take this into consideration in our social policy.

During the current 5-year plan period in Siberia and the Far East housing, hospitals and children's preschool establishments have been constructed, and municipal services and retail trade have been developed at a faster rate than in the European part of the USSR. Regional factors have been introduced or increased. Percentage supplements to earnings for continuous work service have been established for many categories of workers and employees, and other measures have been taken too. Indeed, all this is producing an effect. We can see this with our own eyes.

In the last 4 years the population of the eastern areas of the RSFSR has increased through an inflow of workers and specialists from other places in the country. However, one cannot fail either to see something else; namely, that a considerable number of people have indeed departed from these areas. This means that housing construction has to be further increased in Siberia and the Far East and ways to provide the population with foodstuffs and consumer goods have to be improved. The service sphere, health care, and education have to be developed. In this regard, I reacted very acutely to the criticisms voiced by the Urengoy comrades, when we had a conversation there with the working people, so to speak, in the townlet itself. The criticism they leveled against our trading organizations was this: How, they said, could those people there permit a situation whereby old goods that do not sell there on the mainland, as they put it, are being sent here to Urengoy near the Arctic Circle? This is not fitting, of course. This is a bad characteristic of our trading organizations.

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I believe we shall deliver a serious reprimand on this score. In general, in order to resolve all this and create such living conditions a great deal of energy, resources, and time will, of course, be required. But still in Siberia we have to proceed from the idea that Siberia must become not only a construction site, not only a majestic production shop. Everyone must remember that if we do not make this expansive region a comfortable place for people to live in, all our production plans here will also end up being left hanging in mid-air. I spoke about this when I was talking about Tyumen and wanted to speak about it again when on the subject of Siberia's development as a whole. For this reason every construction project for new facilities in Siberia and the Far East must be solidly based from the social angle and envisage an improvement in people's working and living conditions. If this is not done now, the consequences and the damage are unavoidable. We shall have production facilities, capacities, and jobs standing idle, producing nothing. Why then are we building these enterprises?

A few words on one other question directly related to the transformation of Siberia into a land where people should rejoice in life. I am thinking of the need for a careful attitude toward nature. In Siberia we must behave like genuine proprietors; we must care not only about the benefits of the moment but about preserving the wealth and beauty of Siberia for future generations.

Dear comrades, my visit here has been short but intensive. It was useful, interesting, and instructive to see the colossal amount of work being done here by you. I would say that, as a result of this short time, I have greatly enriched my experience. Siberia is called the land of the future and this is, of course, correct. But even today, this land is already augmenting the glory, wealth, and might of our motherland. Allow me to wish you success in your work, good health to you and your families, and all the very best in life. [applause] [end recording]

GORBACHEV DEPARTS TYUMEN, TRAVELS TO TSELINOGRAD

LD061722 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1550 GMT 6 Sep 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has left Tyumen for Tselinograd. At Tyumen airport, he was seen off by Comrades Dolgikh, Yeltsin Comrades Baybakov and Shcherbina, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Comrades Bogomyakov and Melnikov, first secretaries of the Tyumen and Tomsk CPSU Obkoms.

On the same day, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev arrived in Tselinograd. At the airport he was met by Comrades Kunayev, Nikonov, Comrade Nazarbayev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR; Comrade Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the first secretaries of party kraykoms and obkoms of Kazakhstan, Siberia and the Urals, USSR ministers, and local party and administrative leaders.

TASS REPORTS BIENNIAL CAPITALIST TRADE STATISTICS

LD062133 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 6 TASS -- The total volume of trade between the Soviet Union and industrialised capitalist countries in the first six months of 1985 amounted to nearly 19 billion roubles, a TASS correspondent was told in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade. Over this period, the Soviet export surpassed 8.27 billion roubles, while Soviet import made up 10.7 billion roubles.

The FRG remains the biggest trading partner of the USSR among developed capitalist countries. The volume of trade with the FRG made up 3.36 billion roubles. Out of this sum Soviet exports accounted for 1.75 billion roubles. Finland is the second biggest trading partner of the USSR among developed capitalist countries. The volume of trade with Finland amounted to nearly 2.36 billion roubles in January-June of the current year. The volume of Soviet deliveries reached over this period 1.05 billion roubles. France holds the third place. The volume of Soviet-French trade reached about two billion roubles, while Soviet exports accounted for 990 million roubles.

The volume of Soviet trade with some other West European countries in the first six months was as follows: with Italy -- 1.68 billion roubles (out of this sum Soviet export accounted for 1.02 billion roubles), with Great Britain -- 940.8 million roubles (with export amounting to 549.2 million), with Austria -- 772.6 million (370.0), with Belgium -- 681.1 million (383.8), with the Netherlands -- 560.6 million (402.3), with Switzerland -- 464.3 million (181.7), with Spain -- 298.8 million roubles (with Soviet export amounting to 101.6 million roubles). The volume of Soviet-Portuguese trade rose in the first six months by over 30 million roubles as compared with the same period last year to reach 74 million roubles. The volume of Soviet export to Portugal is 32.5 million roubles.

As to Soviet trade with other industrialised capitalist countries in the first six months of this year, the volume of trade with the United States was over 1.91 billion roubles (an increase of 500 million on the same period in 1984), with Japan -- 1.7 billion (an increase of 255.7 million), with Canada -- 416.5 million (an increase of 20 million), with Australia -- 412.7 million (an increase of 95 million), with New Zealand -- 53 million roubles (an increase of 18.7 million roubles in the first six months of last year).

BRIEFS

TECHNOLOGY ON WORLD MARKET -- Moscow, September 7 TASS -- About two thousand firms from thirty-five countries are now participating in international exchanges of licences with the Soviet Union. The principal partners are CMEA member-countries where a considerable part of Soviet licences are used. The "classical" sectors -- the power industry, metal working non-ferrous and ferrous metallurgy, machine-tool manufacture, medical instrument-making, medicine and pharmaceuticals -- account for a majority of licences for Soviet technology. It has been observed of late that foreign firms show interest in licences which pertain to lasers, biotechnology, environmental protection, power semiconductors, and other up-to-date equipment. The number of Western firms which take interest in Soviet technology have markedly grown in the past several years. Thus, the U.S. company "J. Ray McDermott" welds marine pipelines under a Soviet licence. The West German "Siemens" have purchased automatic cable sheathing machines. The Italian firm "Siva" produces polyesteramide varnishes to a Soviet technology. Various Soviet technology is applied by the firms of Japan, Finland, and other countries. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 7 Sep LD]

CHANGES IN AGRICULTURAL PLANNING MECHANISM URGED

OW050257 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0415 GMT 29 Aug 85

["Agro-Industrial Complex: Problems and Prospects" program presented by Sergey Torchinskiy, with Vladimir Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chief of the Department of Agrarian Problems of Socialism of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Economics and academician of the V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Torchinskiy] Hello, comrades. Taking part in our program today is Academician Vladimir Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chief of the Department of Agrarian Problems of Socialism of the Institute of Economics of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Vladimir Aleksandrovich, in your opinion what are the problems today that can be called paramount?

[Tikhonov] I would single out two major problems that apply today to the agro-industrial complex. It has happened that the structure of production in the majority of branches is being formed under the influence of the interests of the producers themselves. What is being produced is that which has been technologically mastered and worked out in production. The structure of production does not correspond to the contemporary requirements of farmers, if we talk about industrial means of production. In other words, the structure of industrial branches does not correspond to the contemporary requirements of farmers' modern technology. Therefore, we are losing a lot. We cannot boast about the bioclimatic potential of the country; it is not very great.

We are losing an awful lot. The reason is that apparently the accumulated industrial and technical potential is not being used rationally enough. It is oriented not to farmers' equipment requirements, but to economic self-interest. On the whole, I have data to say that the production structure in branches of the agro-industrial complex not only has not approached the structure of public requirements for products in recent years, but on the contrary has moved even farther away. This is the biggest problem.

I have already mentioned that the regional structure of production can hardly be regarded as efficient. Here the streamlining of structures in USSR regions is needed. It is time for us to set a task and solve it purposefully, the task of establishing specialized zones of large-scale production. I think that the resolution of the party Central Committee concerning land reclamation is very interesting. In my opinion, it forms a base for regrouping forces in the sphere of land reclamation, particularly the establishment of a powerful base in the southern regions, the steppe regions of the Volga and the southern Caucasus, excuse me, the southern Urals. Such a base concentrates forces for the development of large-scale production of, first, wheat for food, and second, for the development of a powerful base for the production of fodder grains, including corn, bean, and oil-producing crops, and so on. I think that this resolution is very important in this regard.

Of no less importance is the recent decision, which you know about, establishing a common increased price for food wheat, both durum and strong wheat, and also soft wheat with a high gluten content. I think that these are all steps along the path of streamlining the regional structure of production. More rights should be given directly to managers and farmers in each region, and a production structure should be selected that would be most profitable for the farm and thereby most profitable for the state.

[Torchinskiy] Precisely, this is profitable to the state.

[Tikhonov] Yes. Obviously with a well set-up system of inter-regional exchange of products. This is the first problem. The second major problem...

[Torchinskiy, interrupting] Vladimir Aleksandrovich, you know that inter-regional exchange also exists, only currently it is extremely obsolete.

[Tikhonov] Precisely.

[Torchinskiy] Something does not grow somewhere, so it is brought in from somewhere else, but it did not grow precisely because it could not grow there anyway.

[Tikhonov] Moreover, Sergey Yuryevich, you know that an inter-regional exchange of products -- of commodities, essentially -- exists, and is a stable one. Oblasts and krays exchange their goods with each other by bypassing Gosplan, and generally illegally, so to speak. However, this is the streamlined form of inter-regional exchange which needs not only to be legalized, but generally given scope for development.

[Torchinskiy] For instance, in northern oblasts.

[Tikhonov] Yes, yes, yes. This happens, it exists. In other words, we simply need to proceed along the path of legalizing those of life's processes that arise objectively, independently of us.

The second group of problems are problems of the economic mechanism [khozyaystvennyy mekhanizm]. At one time Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev expressed a wonderful and very powerful and succinct slogan at the conference on scientific and technical progress: Create conditions in which the consumer can dictate his requirements to the producer. This thought resounded very clearly in Comrade Gorbachev's report, and I think that this idea must essentially be the central one in the cause of improving the economic mechanism. I think that conditions should be created whereby each producer would adapt himself to nature on one hand -- farmers in particular -- and the other producers, the other elements of the agro-industrial complex, would adapt to the requirements of farmers proceeding from modern progressive technology. And they can only adapt when the product's consumer has the opportunity to strictly dictate his conditions and requirements.

[Torchinskiy] In other words, when he has the resources.

[Tikhonov] Yes. You know what happens today. The production of grain combines in terms of volume in recent years has regularly exceeded the volume of orders for them. However, the combines are being produced, and because Gosplan has assigned the task to produce the combine, Gosplan has already decided to whom the combine has to go, whether or not is needed and whether or not the consumer is satisfied with it. This combine or other machine is brought onto a farm, and even if the farm does not need it, the money, the payment will still be exacted. In other words, the owner of the payments does not control them; these payments fulfill the function of production statistics, and not the interaction of consumers and producers.

[Torchinskiy] Vladimir Aleksandrovich, so economic independence is also an objective category, it is not someone's good wishes. It is the only method of normal management of a farm, the normal management of affairs.

[Tikhonov] Yes, I am convinced of this, and I am not a supporter of what is always being repeated here -- economic cooperations.

Operations are by themselves. Every economic organization must have independence. What does this mean? It means that every economic organization must have the opportunity to select the structure of production, the most streamlined in the given indigenous and climatic conditions. It means that an economic organization must have the opportunity and right to choose for itself the supplier of the means of production. And it would not be a misfortune if there were a distinctive competition of producers and means of production for the right to supply their products to a certain manager. An economic organization must have the right to choose to whom it will supply its products so that they would be processed and completely utilized. In other words, a manager must have the right to develop his own plan of production and the realization of his products.

However, the question arises for some: How so, what if the plan is not profitable to the state? Give them the right and they will all rush to produce citrus fruits and only trade in citrus fruits. I think that these fears are generally baseless. First of all, it has developed historically that our farms have formed into major commodity farms. Therefore, every manager is concerned about producing not just products, but commodity products, to produce commodities and sell them profitably. Now, the structure of production. Of course, I read somewhere that grapes can even be produced in Norilsk. However, these grapes are probably worth their weight in gold. A manager in the Urals would never produce, say, corn for seed, but would gladly produce high-quality and completely pure potatoes in the same soil conditions and sell them profitably. The question arises: Why would we or do we provide a plan for the production of commodity wheat in Pskov or Novgorod Oblast? The wheat there is bad and clearly does not ripen. The quality is no good, the production cost is very high...

[Torchinskiy, interrupting] It is all used as livestock fodder.

[Tikhonov] It is all used as livestock fodder...

[Torchinskiy, interrupting] It is much more profitable to obtain this fodder from perennial grasses.

[Tikhonov] Of course, and it is more simple, profitable, and cheap. Or, for instance, why are wheat production plans increased year after year in Tomsk Oblast when the wheat ripens and meets the requirements maybe once every 3 or 4 years? The other years it is either damp or affected by winterkill. There is no place to put it. At the same time oats and barley grow very well there. The question arises: Why should we dictate the structure of production to managers? Therefore, the question is: Will the structure be profitable and efficient for managers, and will it be profitable for the state? This is indeed the question. Here I think...

[Torchinskiy, interrupting] I think that the thing here is prices.

[Tikhonov] Yes, but one cannot get by just with prices. I am convinced the thing here is not only prices. I doubt that just prices will help, with our current disrespectful attitudes toward prices, which also developed historically. I think that here everything should be envisaged by the system.

In my opinion, the first principle is that he who organizes the plan's fulfillment should plan production at every level. In other words, planning at the national economic level is the function and prerogative of the USSR Gosplan. Only it is important that the plan be created as a system of optimum and proportional balances, balances of requirements and resources, balances of all kinds of resources.

Moreover, the plan must be balanced both in physical and value terms. Gosplan cannot do this now. Unfortunately, we have not had balanced plans in recent decades. Why? I think because the plan is primarily used as a means of pressure on managers. Therefore, naturally...

[Torchinskiy, interrupting] Not as a means of creating optimum conditions for production.

[Tikhonov] Yes, yes, yes, yes. Therefore, it is natural that if the plan is used as a means of pressure on the will of managers, opposition arises from managers. They strive for a reduction in plan indicators; Gosplan strives for an increase, and disagreements arise...

[Torchinskiy] The philosophy here is that even if the plan is not fulfilled, more will be produced anyway.

[Tikhonov] Yes, yes. So disagreements arise between the economic interests of the manager and the planning system.

[Torchinskiy] And an impractical plan almost always flops.

[Tikhonov] Yes, yes, yes. I think that the plan should fulfill the function of creating a proportional and balanced national economic system or agro-industrial complex. Incidentally, Lenin regarded the plan precisely in this way. He said that a conscientious secured balance would mean good organization, conscientiously secured balance. So the plan should be relieved of the function of pressuring managers, and at the national economic level the plan should be worked out as a strategy of national economic development, a balanced plan as a system of material and value balances.

Furthermore, it is important for the state to regulate the production structure. How can the production structure developed in plans independently at the level of economic organizations -- I have discussed this -- coincide with the structure of the national economy according to a single national economic plan? Here one can use two methods: the method of willful pressure, which we have, but which is unfortunately ineffective; and the method of regulating economic interests. Therefore, at the same time as developing a national economic plan, the highest planning bodies should create a system of economic parameters of management, as I would call it. In other words, a system of parameters where managers select the best and most purposeful structure of production for them.

What do I include in these parameters? First, of course, prices. Prices of basic products and prices that reflect the interests of both the producer and consumer -- their basic directions and types of products -- must be created in a planning center and on down the line, but with certain flexibility; that is, within the limits of a from-and-to range.

However, I think the problem will not be solved by prices alone. A taxation system, which we have not yet used in our national economy, is a very important, very powerful, and effective economic pressure lever, and is connected with prices. An enterprise must not receive a plan for the types of products -- carrots, potatoes, grain, cabbages, meat, milk, and so on -- but an enterprise must receive a task to deduct taxes for the state budget on all types of products. Produce what you consider necessary, but be so kind as to contribute deducted taxes to the budget; that is, payment for land resources, payment for capital, profit taxes, and so on. This is your most important state task. Managers must be forced to regulate their production in such a way so as to fit within these parameters and ensure for themselves conditions for reproduction. Our managers will be able to do this.

[Torchinskiy] Of course.

[Tikhonov] Moreover, why do I consider taxes as a very important means of incentive? After all, we have the opportunity to differentiate taxation rates to regulate the structure of production. Suppose we have reached the level of rational norms of egg consumption. If one develops egg production further and the demand for eggs is already saturated, one levies higher taxation on eggs than, for instance, on grain and corn. If pork production needs to be increased, one levies lower taxes on its production than on eggs.

[Torchinskiy] To make it profitable.

[Tikhonov] Make what is profitable for the state profitable for managers. This is the main principle of management.

A taxation system that we should develop is, in my opinion, the second very important economic parameter of management. Incidentally, I also include rent payments for land here. However, this is a complicated question, and it needs to be discussed separately.

This is not all. The third very important economic level of regulating interests is interest rates on credit. For us, bank credits have almost lost the meaning of credit. The current situation is that they are essentially supplementary to state subsidies. I think this is wrong. We need to restore the role and functions of bank credits, using them as incentives. Again we stress: differentiated rates for credit. Differentiated so that it makes it profitable for managers to develop production and capital investments and outlays in production that are profitable for the state. If the state requires an increase in beef production, credit is issued on beef, starting, say, at 3 or 4 percent. If you want to develop egg production instead of beef, we can also give you credit, say for 12 or 14 percent per year. Let managers decide what is profitable for them, and we will regulate this using these parameters that are fixed from above.

Third, the wages fund. I think that individual limitations on the wages fund should be revoked.

[Torchinskiy] They are senseless.

[Tikhonov] Senseless. They only lead to the fact the constant increase in the number of workers is not even justified. An enterprise must receive a general wages fund.

[Torchinskiy] A fund must be formed. Again, it is after all, an objective economic category.

[Tikhonov] Moreover, the wages fund must be planned according to the stable proportion of deductions from the volume of net production. If you want to increase the wages fund, increase the volume of net production. You know what net production is; it is the gross income of an enterprise.

[Torchinskiy] If you want to receive more, give more.

[Tikhonov] Give more, exactly. The material incentives fund, an indicator or limitation that must be fixed from above, is very closely connected with the wage fund. We think that the material incentives fund must be formed from profits, from net income.

Its size must be calculated on a stable portion of the volume of profits. Probably there should be no other criteria. The way bonuses are given to our supervisory workers is not good. Say they have the right to receive up to six merit salaries [oklady] as bonuses annually. Why merit salaries? After all, merit salaries are not directly and clearly connected with production volumes because the differentiation of the merit salary scale, based on production volumes, is not operating efficiently. I think that the aggregate of all these limitations will force managers, who have to fit into these limits...

[Torchinskiy, interrupting] Look for the optimum solution.

[Tikhonov] Look for the optimum structure. Moreover, I think that after all one must not excessively weaken the central planning origin. In other words, together with these limits, managers must also be oriented by the tasks facing the country on the whole.

[Torchinskiy] The state as a whole.

[Tikhonov] The state as a whole. Therefore, I think that the national economic plan, which is formed at the highest level of management, must without fail reach the lower strata, not in the form of tasks, but in the form of control figures and orientation. After the plan is drawn up at the highest level and plans are drawn up at the level of economic organizations, Gosplan and its organs must conduct the work of the iteration [iteratsiya], if you will, of these plans from below with the higher plan. Iteration, that is, converging these plans according to the basic indicators, should probably be conducted along the lines of changing and modifying the economic parameters that stimulate economic interest. In other words, in some instances increasing the significance of these parameters and lowering them in others, create conditions where an enterprise's production would be more profitable for certain types of products and less profitable for other products whose production needs to be curtailed, and so on.

Finally, I think that the economic contract must be the crowning achievement of this system of the economic mechanism; a contract in which all economic organizations of the agro-industrial complex are included. Contracts for the delivery of products, for providing the means of production, and for completing certain work for the farmers; the system of economic contracts must become the basic instrument for realizing plans. These contracts must envisage harsh and automatically operating material responsibility.

[Torchinskiy] Precisely automatic.

[Tikhonov] Automatic. There can be no arbiter here, and no one can be forced to display certain willful efforts to remit responsibility when it is envisaged. The contract is first an instrument for disciplining managers, if its conditions operate automatically. The contract is always drawn up and developed on actual resources. Managers would not want to create an impractical contract for production volumes if they do not have the resources. Managers would not want to lower the contract conditions if they possess excessive resources. Thus the contract is not only an instrument for the fulfillment of a plan, but it could become a base for forming actual plans, both on the level of economic organizations and at the national economic level.

Contracts are now operating here, but they are limited by the possibility of willful pressure on managers, and moreover weighed down by the power and authority of state plans. They act as a document supplementary to the plan task. If it is supplementary to the plan task, it turns out to be an unnecessary document. No one is guided by them. We must create a system of economic contracts, which would possess the same powerful rights as the planning tasks from the state.

[Torchinskiy] So that they would be instruments of realizing plans.

[Tikhonov] Quite right. Here are the two groups of problems: the first group, I repeat, is improving the structure. The second is improving the economic mechanism, which I think is paramount for the agro-industrial complex. Moreover, I would like to stress that the second group -- the economic mechanism -- contains the key to solving the first problems. Without an economic mechanism that operates well we will not be able to bring together the structure of production and that of public requirements for products, and therefore we would not be able to fully solve structural problems that are now hampering and hindering the development of the agro-industrial complex.

The primary problem -- it is not a problem but already a specific task -- the primary task is now to adjust the administrative economic mechanism of management itself. You know, and all the television viewers know that quite major work is now under way to create bodies for the complicated management of the agro-industrial complex.

[Torchinskiy] Essentially, all the recent resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee in the last few years have been directed at solving these problems.

[Tikhonov] Yes. I think that if we talk about sequences, the following one suggests itself: A management system will be developed, a system of management bodies, as well as the prerogatives of each body. After the implementation of this management system, the development of an economic mechanism on this well-prepared base and its implementation will evidently become the next task.

[Torchinskiy] What are the features of this economic mechanism?

[Tikhonov] I think, after all, that what I have already discussed is what is most essential, and all the features proceed from it. The central link in the mechanism is to give consumers the opportunity to actively pressure producers of goods to bring the structure of production in each link, for the time being, closer to the structure of the existing and developing requirements for products.

[Torchinskiy] In that case, I will pose the question differently: What are these opportunities, and when will farmers have the opportunity to apply pressure?

[Tikhonov] You know, this is a very complicated question. The management bodies that are being or will be created will evidently be engaged in earnest in developing this system. It is very difficult to reconstruct an economic mechanism that has taken shape over decades. However, we are introducing the following proposal: Generally, the concept of an economic mechanism is now, theoretically, worked out, and to a certain extent it is already close to practical tasks. But we think that this system needs to be slowly -- its entire scope and sum total -- applied in certain relatively secluded economic regions of the country.

[Torchinskiy] Evidently at the oblast level?

[Tikhonov] I think at the level of one or two of the republics without subdivisions, perhaps at the level of a republic with oblast subdivisions; for instance Belorussia, and at the level of a number of economic regions of the Russian Federation. Incidentally, I would of course include one of the Central Asian republics in these experimental regions.

Our system of economic mechanism, our concept, presupposes that everyone be given his due: The central planning body would be responsible for planning and the allocation of resources to regions, allocation for the entire complex for the time being. Republic bodies would allocate to local oblast and kray bodies, and so on until it reaches the rayon agro-industrial associations. The managers' functions would be to utilize these resources and produce products that are most profitable for themselves and the state. What remains for the departments in this structure?

[Torchinskiy] Scientific and technical progress.

[Tikhonov] Yes, yes, yes. I think that this is precisely what they should be objectively engaged in. They should be released from direct economic management and economic activities, and released from the allocation of resources in order to give all this to the complex management bodies of the agro-industrial complex. However, their function of guiding scientific and technical progress, finding anything new will strengthen; that is, developing plans of scientific and technical progress and the necessary purposeful programs, studying foreign experience and broadly disseminating the appropriate experience here, studying the requirements of all types of consumers -- farmers, processing enterprises, and so on -- the requirements for new means of production and new technology, and developing this technology. I think that these are the functions that ministries should possess, as the headquarters of scientific and technical progress.

[Torchinskiy] Thank you very much. I hope that we will meet again in our programs.

TASS ANNOUNCES LAUNCH OF 'COSMOS-1680' 4 SEP

LD041421 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 4 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1680", today to continue the study of outer space. The satellite was put into the orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 100.8 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 822 kilometers, minimum -- 787 kilometers, inclination of the orbit -- 74.1 degrees.

The equipment aboard "Cosmos-1680" is functioning.

NATURAL DISASTERS PLAGUE EASTERN SIBERIA

Earthquake Strikes Lake Baykal

LD031418 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1344 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Irkutsk, 3 Sep TASS -- At 0733 Moscow time [0333 GMT] an earthquake of force 4 was felt in Irkutsk, Ulan-Ude and other towns. The epicenter was in Lake Baykal.

According to experts at the Irkutsk seismic station, although major earthquakes are not common in Eastern Siberia, hundreds of insignificant tremors are registered each year. They are carefully studied by staff at the Earth Crust Institute of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The seismic activity in the Baykal area is connected with the continuing formation of the lake's basin; with the sinking of its bed and the rising of its banks.

Typhoons Sweep Khabarovsk

LD050336 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] The last month of summer brought four typhoons in a row to Khabarovsk Kray. The downpours caused by the typhoons exceeded the normal precipitation two-fold and, in certain areas, three-fold for this time of year. The little Tayga rivers became mighty torrents. The Amur flooded its banks. The intensity with which the waters rose was greater than expected, but the floods were expected and preparations were made. In certain areas the hay procured was removed from the watery meadows and dairy herds were transferred to safe locations. Early crops and vegetables were grown this year on the fields close to the river. Student agricultural detachments gathered the potatoes earlier than normal. Potato fields that were flooded and whose crop was lost last year were protected this year by a system of dams. The continuing rains give cause for concern, but the extraordinary commission for combatting the floods is now totally in control of the situation. Particular attention has been paid to the protection of settlements. The meteorological service does not exclude the possibility of fresh typhoons and cyclones occurring, but the Far Easterners are ready for them. The atmosphere in the areas which were flooded is tense, but calm and businesslike. [video shows pictures of flooded fields with telegraph poles half-submerged, a truck up to its axles in water, aerial shots of a pasture surrounded by water, people working in fields, earth-moving equipment in action, man-made banks of earth with sandbags on top, a bus driving onto a tracked, amphibious vessel]